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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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WAITING ON THE CONGRESS

Apparently That Is the Administrations's Attitude.

AUTHORITY FOR GOLD BONDS WANTED

Impression in Washington that the Authority Will Not Be Given —Visit of New-York Bankers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—All chance of the procuring of relief for the Treasury from Congress seems to have disappeared to-day. Mr. Springer is confident that he will be able to get a majority vote to pass the rule reported to the House to-day from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of the Administration bill, but many Democrats are looking for opposition of a sort which they believe would defeat the bill on its passage. The Republicans, inspired, it is said, by Mr. Reed, will refuse to do more than agree to a bond issue at the discretion of the Treasury, and at a lower rate of interest than any now stipulated—not consenting to anything further. As the support of the Republicans is indispensable to the passage of the Administration bill offered by Mr. Springer, the outlook for the bill in the House is not encouraging. In the Senate it has always been as hopeless as the worst opponent of bonds could have desired.

If the Administration has waited for any new power, it was in the hope of obtaining the authority to sell gold bonds, instead of the coin bonds that must be sold under the laws of 1870 and amendments to it. The would-be foreign investors would prefer to have undoubted gold bonds, although it is assumed that the bonds to be issued will be regarded as payable in gold. The hesitation of the Administration has not been attributable to any advice offered by the representatives of foreigners who desire to invest in United States bonds. Representatives of foreign houses have been here, and it has been reported that they have seen the President; but that is not true. Some of these visitors who imagined that the President did not understand fully the situation or appreciate fully the necessity for resolute action, at an early day, accepted the advice of some members of the Administration, visited the Senate, and learned that the blockade of reasonable and necessary legislation was in the Senate and not at "the other end of the avenue."

It is the impression to-night of good observers that if the House should to-morrow refuse the rule to consider the Springer bill, the call for bonds would be made on Wednesday. Should the discussion proceed under the rule, with the chance that the bill might pass, it is possible the Administration would wait for developments in the Senate. If the bill can be taken up at once in the Senate, and not be referred to the mausoleum in which the Finance Committee buries its bills, there would be advantage in hesitating for a few days to gain the opportunity of issuing bonds under the provisions of the bill. All of these conjectures are based upon so uncertain a body that they ought not to encourage the expectation that Congress will afford the President any better authority for selling bonds than he now possesses.

Interest in the bond question got a fresh turn to-night through the arrival at the Arlington of J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Bacon of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and several other New-York capitalists. None of the party registered, and Mr. Morgan gave orders at the desk that no cards of newspaper men should be sent to him. The party had engaged several of the best rooms in the house, in Mr. Morgan's name, and kept closely to them throughout the evening. As Mr. Morgan stood for a moment at the desk he was asked by a newspaper man if his visit had any connection with the proposed bond issue. He returned a diplomatic reply and hastened to the elevator.

It is taken for granted that the presence of Mr. Morgan and his associates here at this time has a direct bearing on the financial situation, but, as Mr. Morgan will not talk, and the Treasury officers themselves are unwilling to discuss the matter, speculation must, of course, take the place of positive information. One story which has grown out of Mr. Morgan's appearance here is that the New-York bankers have reached the conclusion that the apparent willingness of foreign bankers to take the proposed loan is sufficient evidence of the desirability of the investment, and that it would be poor business policy for them to let slip the opportunity of subscribing for a good portion of the securities. Another report which finds favor in some quarters is that Mr. Morgan is here to confer with the President and Secretary Carlisle with a view to furnishing the Treasury with gold to prevent the gold reserve from going any lower until it shall be known whether Congress proposes to do anything to raise the reserve to its normal figures.

The almost absolute certainty that Congress will not come to the relief of the Treasury along the lines suggested in the President's message gives color to the belief that bids for bonds will be invited soon, with considerable doubt expressed regarding the destination of the proposed securities.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE.

Expected There Will Be Important Developments To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Through the inability to-day of Mr. McPherson to press his resolution for the discharge of the Senate Finance Committee from further consideration of the Sherman Emergency Bond bill, the expected test of strength between the committee and the sound-money Senators was postponed. The McPherson resolution has not been displaced and it probably will be called up to-morrow in the morning hour. There is promise of interesting developments in the financial situation to-morrow, for the Senate Finance Committee is to meet at 10 o'clock for the purpose of deciding what its action shall be with regard to the several bills now in its possession. At its last meeting, with Mr. Jones of Nevada absent, the committee was a tie on the proposition to report the Voorhees bill, which calls for the unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Jones hastened to Washington as soon as he heard of the dead-lock. With his vote the silver men in the committee have a majority, and naturally there is curiosity to know whether the meeting to-morrow will result in a favorable report upon the Voorhees bill.

The silver men do not think that Mr. McPherson can muster sufficient strength to drag the Sherman bill from the committee, and even if he should be able to do so, they add, it would be impossible for the friends of the bill to pass it in the face of the opposition of silver men on both sides of the

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KILLED IN FRONT OF HIS STORE

Francesco Barcia Shot in Elizabeth Street by Francesco Carsata—He Was Defending His Cousin.

Francesco Barcia, an Italian butcher of 248 Elizabeth Street, was shot and killed in front of his shop yesterday afternoon by Francesco Carsata, a barber. Barcia's body was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station and Carsata was arrested.

Barcia was a reputable married man about forty-four years old and had two children, Petro, fifteen years old, and Tina, two years old. About two months ago he moved from 422 East Thirteenth Street, where he had been carrying on business, and opened a store at 248 Elizabeth Street.

Carsata had only a slight acquaintance with Barcia. He lived with his wife and two children in the tenement at 145 West Fifty-first Street. Carsata was down town yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he went to Joseph Costello's furniture store, at 244 Elizabeth Street, where, with half a dozen friends, he spent the time in drinking beer.

Barcia went into the place two or three times during the afternoon, and heard his cousin and Carsata quarreling and calling each other names. He took his cousin's part.

The men left the store about 5:30 o'clock and continued the quarrel on the sidewalk. Carsata called Barcia's cousin a vile name, and advanced threateningly upon him.

As the cousin stepped away, Barcia, who was standing in the doorway, rushed forward to defend him and shouted in Carsata's face: "Whoever says anything to my cousin, says it to me."

Carsata fled from him, but soon turned and fired two shots from a revolver at Barcia, the first of which entered his mouth and lodged in his neck. The second missed him. Then Carsata threw away his pistol and ran down the street, where he was caught by Policeman Kennelly. He made no attempt to escape, admitted his crime, and said:

"I had a quarrel with a man and Barcia interfered. He attacked me with a razor, and, in self-defense, I shot him."

Barcia died in ten minutes after he was shot.

Although a number of persons saw the shooting, the police could get only two or three children to identify Carsata. The men present at the time would not admit that they had seen the shot fired. None of those who had been drinking in the store prior to the shooting knew who the cousin was, where he came from, or where he went to, as he disappeared immediately after the shooting.

It was said in the Italian quarter in Mulberry Street last night that it was possible that the murder was the work of the Mafia.

KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION

The Accident Occurs Just as a Crowd of Rhode Island Ice Harvesters Begin Work on Mashapang Pond.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—A boiler exploded at the icehouses of Earl, Carpenter & Sons, at Mashapang Pond this morning. Four men were killed and sixteen others injured.

The Dead.

The dead are:

DARY, MICHAEL, aged twenty-one.
HEHIR, JOHN, aged thirty-five; leaves a wife and three children.
HEHIR, PATRICK, aged fifty; leaves a wife and nine children.
MORTON, WILLIE, a boy; died at hospital.

At the time of the explosion there were 100 men standing about the engine house waiting for orders to begin harvesting ice. Mertie Cross and John Nelson, the fireman and engineer, were given instructions to start the engine, and they did so.

The first cake of ice had been carried ten feet on the run, when the endless chain caught, and at the same instant the boiler exploded. The driving wheel was thrown 200 feet into the air, and in falling struck the run, demolishing it. Portions of the engine were thrown 400 feet over the ice houses. The boiler proper, weighing three tons, was hurled through the end of the first ice house, the partition of which was three feet in thickness. In the house the two Hehirs were at work. The boiler struck them as it passed, and both were instantly killed.

The fireman, who was standing by the boiler, was not injured, but sixteen of the ice harvesters were more or less hurt. Willie Morton, a boy, was pinned under a piece of the engine, and died at the hospital this afternoon. Thomas Casey, Herbert Smith, William Morton, Thomas Nelson, the engineer; Martin Reagan, and Henry Butler, colored, were taken to the hospital. All but Nelson are in a serious condition. The others were only slightly injured and were taken to their homes.

VOLUNTEER LIFE SAVERS

They Rescue an Imperiled Crew on the Florida Coast.

ORMOND, Fla., Feb. 4.—The people of Ormond were aroused at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by the report that a steamer was ashore on Ormond Beach, and that the crew were in imminent peril. A coasting vessel was found fast in the breakers some distance from the shore. It was feared that the vessel would go to pieces, and that the crew would be lost. Capt. Robinson of Moosehead Lake, organized a life-saving service, and at great peril and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing every member of the crew. The people of Ormond and the 200 guests from the hotel gathered on the beach to witness the rescue, and provided every comfort for the survivors, and liberally rewarded the life-savers.

Mrs. Hawley Gives a Tea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A tea was given this afternoon by Mrs. Hawley, wife of Senator Hawley of Connecticut, and Mrs. Sweat. Instead of asking their friends to their home they received them in the reception rooms of the Washington Club, on H Street. The hostesses were assisted by Mrs. Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Chatard, Mrs. Leigh Robinson, Mrs. Lowrie Bell, and Miss Boardman. A handsome table, with tea cups, ices and punch was arranged in the third room. Mrs. Hawley wore pink brocade, with a bodice of pink chiffon, spangled with steel, and Mrs. Sweat was in gray brocade. Among the guests were Mrs. Hitt, Lady Pauncefote, the Nicarauguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Winlock, Mrs. Georgine Campbell of New-York, and Miss Proctor, daughter of Senator Proctor.

Pulled the Trigger with His Foot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—Frederick Baumgartner, twenty-eight years old, residing at 258 South Street, on the Heights, loaded an old shotgun, placed the muzzle under his chin, and pulled the trigger with his foot to-night, blowing off the greater portion of his head.

His family knows of no reason for the act. He was unmarried.

FIVE MAY RULE TAMMANY

How Leaders Are Disposed Toward the Reorganization Plan.

SOME HOPE TO WIN MORE DEMOCRATS

Rumor that Mr. Grace Had His Eye on the Society—Possible Changes Among Sachems —New Members.

The story in The New-York Times yesterday telling of the proposition to appoint a committee of five to take charge of the affairs of Tammany Hall for the present and to endeavor to recast the old machine attracted wide attention among the politicians.

Outside of most of the old Assembly District leaders, nothing had been heard of this movement. Not all the leaders have as yet been consulted, but there were indications last night that a meeting of the full committee of sixty or the Executive Committee will be called within a week or two to fully discuss and determine what shall be done for the best interests of the organization. The committee of five proposition is the one that has been talked about most generally.

While all the leaders are not ready as yet to concede that this is the best plan, most of them believe that it is high time to do something, so as to give Tammany a central governing body, not an individual who could be called a "boss," but a responsible subcommittee, whose duties would not only be to suggest plans for reorganization when the proper time comes, but to immediately take steps to keep what is left of the organization intact. County Clerk Henry D. Purroy was one of those who was consulted about the committee of five proposition. He said yesterday that it was true that he had heard of the scheme, and added:

"I do not intend to take any part in it, or to become a member of the committee, or name a man. I know nothing about it except the talk I have heard. My policy is to remain quiescent and allow events to shape their course.

"I should like to see thorough harmony in the organization, and believe it can be made broad enough to include all sections of the Democratic Party."

There are other leaders besides Mr. Purroy who want to see Tammany "include all sections of the Democratic Party," but not all of these are by any means opposed to this Committee-of-Five plan. Some of the Tammany men say that they have good reasons for believing that several Democrats known as leaders of smaller factions are ready to join with Tammany if matters are arranged to suit them. The difficulty lies in "arranging matters" to suit everybody.

A story got into active circulation yesterday to the effect that ex-Mayor William R. Grace had been ready to make an attempt to capture the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, at the annual election of sachems in January. It was impossible to locate just where this rumor started or why it should be started at all, unless the reason is found in the fact that several men who have been identified in the past with Mr. Grace in local political matters have been suggesting that Mr. Grace would make a good leader for a reorganized Tammany Hall.

That he has plenty of political friends who would be delighted to see him in command of the old organization is just as true as the fact that men now holding commanding positions so far as the Tammany organization of to-day is concerned would bitterly oppose the suggestions that have been made by ex-Mayor Grace's friends undoubtedly without any knowledge on his part.

The sachems of the Tammany Society are powerful factors in the shaping of Tammany's political policy, although, of course, this is not admitted by the sachems. They are the landlords of Tammany Hall.

Years ago Hubert O. Thompson, then the leader of the County Democracy, realizing the importance, politically, of the Tammany Society, made a great effort to get it out of the control of John Kelly, but he was unsuccessful.

That an attempt will be made this year by some people to oppose the ticket of sachems as it will be reported by the Nominating Committee of Seven, which was named at the January meeting, is very certain, but no one yet knows who will head this opposition or who will be at the back of it. This Nominating Committee has not yet met. The election will not be held until April. Until that election is over, all the movements of the Tammany Society will be well worth watching.

The society held its February meeting at the Wigwam last night. There was a fair attendance. In the absence of Grand Sachem Thomas F. Gilroy, Police Justice Bernard F. Martin presided. The election of new members was about the only business of interest transacted. Twenty-nine new members were chosen, the list being headed by James S. Coleman, who was appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner by Mayor Grace during his second term of office. Others on the list were Police Justice Charles E. Simms, Jr., who was appointed to the Police bench through the influence of Henry D. Purroy; Deputy Sheriff Victor Heimburger, who was retained in office by Sheriff Tamsen; George S. Barnard, son of Judge Barnard; Randolph B. Martine, Jr., son of Judge Martine of the Court of General Sessions; Herman Muhlhaus, one of ex-Register John Reilly's associates in the Tenth Assembly District; Assemblman Michael F. Tobin, Asa Bird Gardiner, Alderman John J. O'Brien, Vincent C. King, Jr., ex-Alderman Joseph Martin, and Julius Eisner.

These new members will either be initiated at the next regular meeting or at a special meeting which may be called for that purpose.

Even without any unusual opposition there will be several changes in the next Board of Sachems. Richard Croker will not be a candidate for re-election; in all probability, neither will Congressman W. Bourke Cockran or Commissioner Simmons of the Department of Charities and Correction. None of these qualified as Sachems this year. Ex-Mayor Grant, who worked so hard for the organization in the time of its heaviest difficulties, will be re-elected if he is willing to serve again. So will Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, who, besides being one of the organization's shrewdest advisers, is a most important factor in Tammany politics. Col. McClellan, being one of the few successful Tammany men at the last election, will doubtless be re-elected as a Sachem if he desires it.

England Wants Gold Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Standard will say to-morrow: "In the interest of the United States themeselves the British ought to have nothing to say in the attempt to borrow gold on bonds which do not promise definite security for repayment in the same metal; but a gold loan of £20,000,000, principal and interest repayable in gold, could be sold here at 3 percentage."

LA GASCOGNE IS OVERDUE

Her Non-Appearance on Time Ascribed to the Heavy Westerly Gales—Agents Not Alarmed.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which sailed from Havre Jan. 26, and was due to arrive here Sunday morning, had not been sighted at an early hour this morning. To the heavy westerly gales which have been prevailing on the Atlantic is attributed her non-appearance.

At the office of the agents no anxiety was expressed yesterday concerning the safety of the vessel.

La Gascogne was recently refitted with new engines and boilers in the shipbuilding yards at St. Nazaire. An increased power was given the vessel, and since then she has been expected to arrive on Sundays instead of on Mondays, as formerly.

The rehabilitated craft was taken out of dock last December, and began her first westward voyage with her new machinery on the 3d day of that month. On that occasion she stretched her voyage out to eight days, but that, her commander explained, was due to stormy weather. That the new machinery had worked an improvement in the vessel's speed was shown on the eastward run, when the vessel reached Havre nearly thirty hours ahead of her old-time passages.

The agents estimate that La Gascogne has about 130 passengers on board. Her officers are Capt. Baudelon, Second Captain Blonquin, First Officer Gontier, Second Officer Piton, Third Officer Landegren, Chief Engineer Martin, Second Engineer Le Bars, Third Engineer Gouverne, Fourth Engineer Hamon, Surgeon Gervais, Purser Japhet, and Assistant Purser Darondeau.

SUFFERING FROM AN ABSCESS

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge Will Not Be Able to Go to Albany for Several Days.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 4.—George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, will not return to his office in Albany for a few days. Mr. Aldridge is confined to his residence, on Plymouth Avenue, with an abscess on the left side of his head, just back of the region of the eye. A swelling developed there a few days ago, and it was lanced yesterday by Mr. Aldridge's family physician.

The Superintendent of Public Works is not confined to his bed, but he is kept close to the house, and has his head and face done up in bandages which completely cover his left eye. His general health is not affected by this trouble, which will be over in a few days. Mr. Aldridge is in good spirits, and the pressure of the office seekers upon him while he was in Albany last week seems not to have caused him any mental or physical depression.

CRAZED BY THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE

A Pennsylvania Man Cuts His Throat During the Progress of Funeral Services and Causes a Panic.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Feb. 4.—John Bell went to the Third Ward Chapel this afternoon to attend the funeral of his wife. While the services were in progress he became insane, and attempted to commit suicide over the coffin of Mrs. Bell by cutting his throat with a razor.

A dozen women fainted, and several were injured in the panic that was caused by the attempt of the congregation to escape from the church. Bell was restrained from killing himself by men who were near him, and the funeral services were conducted to the close.

THE SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS

Thirty Ballots Already Taken in Delaware, with No Result.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 4.—The opening of the fourth week of the Senatorial deadlock today gave no indication of a change as far as the Republicans are concerned. Two ballots, the twenty-ninth and thirtieth, were taken in joint assembly at noon. Each resulted as follows: For Higgins, 9; Addicks, 6; Massey, 4; Wolcott, 6; Nicholson, 2; Tunnell, 1. Absent—Senator Records and Representative Sypherd.

Speaker McMullen of the House asked Speaker Watson, of the Senate, who presided over the joint sessions, if he would allow him to move that they continue voting without stopping to eat, drink, or sleep, until a United States Senator is elected. The answers was that the law would not permit the countenancing of such a motion.

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 4.—The twelfth Senatorial ballot was taken to-day, and resulted in no change.

Thieves at an Elevated Station.

Adolph Bauer of 515 East Eighty-seventh Street called at Police Headquarters last night, and reported that he had been robbed at the Canal Street Station of the Second Avenue Elevated Road, of a diamond stud valued at $150. The stud, he said, was wrenched from his scarf early in the evening. Mr. Bauer said he lost a gold watch at the same station some time ago.

Mr. Frankfort, of Frankfort & Spero, clothiers in Walker Street, lost a diamond stud at the Canal Street Station some time ago, Mr. Bauer declares.

Mrs. Morton's Coming Receptions.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Morton will give her last afternoon reception before Lent on Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. A small dance will be given at the Executive Mansion on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Morton, for her débutante daughter.

The Governor and Mrs. Morton have issued invitations for a card reception Wednesday evening, Feb. 13. The legislative reception at the Executive Mansfon will be given Wednesday evening, Feb. 20.

McKinley Not a Senatorial Candidate.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.—With reference to the statement that Gov. McKinley is a candidate for Senator, a local paper will say editorially to-morrow:

To put an end to the discussion about the candidacy of Gov. McKinley for the Senate we will state that he said to the editor of this paper within a few days: "The talk about my being a candidate at this time for the United States Senate is unwarranted, and, so far as I am concerned, meaningless. I am not a candidate for the Senate, and if I were I would not conceal the fact."

Ashore in Tarpaulin Cove.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 4.—The schooner Richard Hill, from Thomaston for New-York, with a cargo of lime, while making Tarpaulin Cove, last evening, went ashore on the west side of that harbor, just north of the lighthouse. The steamer Right Arm, in an effort to float her this evening, broke her foremast off, near the deck, but did not start her. A portion of the cargo will be lightered. She lies broadside on on a sandy bottom, but in close proximity to the rocks. Her hull remains tight.

THE PEOPLE WARN PLATT

Citizens Who Won the Victory Last Fall Meet in Cooper Union.

NO INTERFERENCE IN CITY AFFAIRS

The Boss from Tioga Plainly Told that He Must Keep His Hands Off.

DENOUNCED IN SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS

Addresses by Charles S. Smith, Dr. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, C. N. Bliss, and Others.

Thousands of men and women who had raised their voices against corruption as practiced by Tammany Hall during the days preceding the last election last night cried out in protest against the same corruption as proposed by Thomas C. Platt.

In mass meeting in Cooper Union, with an earnestness which has not been seen since the campaign, when the people declared for decency, and with an emphasis which will carry the word up the river to Albany, the declaration was made that the people's victory of Nov. 6 shall neither be stolen nor prostituted to partisan uses.

It was like a campaign meeting, and so it was declared to be "a mass meeting after election." It was the first of many which are to be held to declare against the scheme of reorganization of the police force as proposed in the bills now pending in Albany. It was by no means limited to an outburst of sentiment against the pending bills, for with the same emphasis with which the meeting said what it did not want, it affirmed what it did want. The principles of municipal government contained in the platform on which Mayor Strong was elected were reaffirmed with a directness and emphasis that could not be mistaken.

The Hall Could Hold No More.

Cooper Union was crowded to its full capacity. There was not a vacant seat three-quarters of an hour before the time of opening the meeting, and the spaces about the doors and around the sides of the large hall were filled with men who stood during the entire evening.

Upon the platform sat scores of well-known and influential business and professional men, and there were others in the audience.

The meeting was under the joint management of the Committee of Seventy, the City Club, the Good Government Clubs, the German-American Reform Union, and the City Vigilance League. It was entirely a non-partisan gathering.

The speakers were Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Stewart Smith, Joseph Larocque, Gen. Wager Swayne, James C. Carter, Simon Sterne, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Some of them used plain words. There was no attempt to use easy-going words and phrases in speaking of the present situation. No attempt was made to conceal the indignation against Thomas C. Platt. His name was mentioned by some of the speakers as they fixed the responsibility. Some in the great crowd hissed it.

Interesting bits of news were let fall by some of the speakers which the audience at once appreciated and applauded. These made it pretty evident that Mayor Strong's backbone is just as stiff now as it was before election, and the audience seemed to enjoy the statements which brought out this fact.

Gen. Wager Swayne told the first bit of this news. He said he heard Mayor Strong speak at a meeting of one of the Good Government Clubs the other night, and the Mayor had then declared that he proposed to make his administration absolutely non-partisan if the Legislature would let him. This brought applause.

Another indication that the Mayor is not likely to come into the Platt camp came in a declaration of Dr. Parkhurst, who said he had yesterday received a letter from his Honor, "which had" said Dr. Parkhurst, "the old Strong ring in it."

The greatest enthusiasm of the evening was shown when Dr. Parkhurst arose to speak. Hundreds stood up and swung their hats, and every one joined in "three cheers."

Carl Schurz, who was to have spoken, sent a telegram in which he said he was too ill to attend the meeting. He gave assurance that he was in full sympathy with it.

The resolutions called for the passage by the Legislature of the Power of Removal bill, the School bill of the Committee of Seventy, and for non-partisanship in the reorganization of the Police Department. There was enthusiasm in the audience when one of the speakers declared for a single-headed Police Commission.

The Vice Presidents.

The Vice Presidents, many of whom occupied seats on the platform, were:

Joseph H. Choate,
Samuel P. Avery,
The Rev. Arnson P. Atterbury,
James P. Archibald,
J. J. Astor,
Edward B. Amend,
Silas A. Brownell,
J. Holmes Butler,
C. C. Buel,
William L. Brower,
T. F. Brownell,
Frederic Bronson,
Julius Blumberg,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
A. Berghaus, M. D.
Frederic H. Betts,
C. C. Beaman,
Edward L. Baylles,
Gen. F. C. Barlow,
Peter T. Barlow,
Henry I. Barbey,
P. Bissenger,
Cleveland H. Dodge,
R. H. Derby, M. D.,
Frank H. Dodge,
Charles Dutilh,
Charles P. Daly,
W. Bayard Cutting,
R. Fulton Cutting,
Geo. M. Cummings,
Edward Cooper,
Edmund Coffin,
Prof. C. F. Chandler,
L. J. Callanan,
J. L. Cadwallader,
Hubert Ochs,
Henry L. Callman,
W. Guyon Dommie:
George E. Dodge,
Edward Grosse,
W. C. Gulliver,
The Rev. R. S. Mac Arthur,
Peter Marié,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
T. M. Markoe, M. D.,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
William S. Opdyke,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry A. Oakley,
P. B. Olney,
John C. Jay, M. D.,
Abram Jacobi, M. D.,
E. G. Janeway, M. D.,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Charles Lanier,
D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D.,
J. Hampden Robb,
George L. Rives,
Herman Ridder,
John H. Rhoades,
The Rev. W. S. Rainsford,
Theodore Sutro,
Lionel Sutro,
John A. Stuart,
Anson P. Stokes,
James Stokes,
William R. Stewart,
Simon Sterne,
Edmund C. Stedman,
John Noble Stearns,
Nathaniel A. Smith,
Charles S. Smith,
John Sloane,
A. J. Shipman, Jr.,
Robert Sewell,
os. H. Senner, M. D.,
ames O. Scrymser,
uchanan Winthrop,
Nathaniel A. Prentiss,
Henry W. Poor.
I. Hall,
Wm. R. Huntington,
D. Huntington,
Richard M. Hunt,
Wm. B. Hornblower,
Henry Holt,
Abram S. Hewitt,
Edmund Holbrook,
James T. Kilbreth,
J. F. Kernochan,
John S. Kennedy,
J. Augustus Johnson,
William Jay,
D. Willis James,
F. J. de Peyster,
Horace E. Deming,
William A. Duer,
James H. Dunham,
Dorman B. Eaton,
William M. Evarts,
Admiral H. Erben,
Paul Fuller,
Chas. S. Fairchild,
Ewald Fleitmann,
R. M. Gallaway,
R. Watson Gilder,
Almon Goodwin,
Geo. Bird Grinnell,
John Brooks Leavitt,
Woodbury Langdon,
Joseph Larocque,
Seth Low,
Charles McBurney,
Chas. H. Marshall,
The Right Rev. H. C. Potter,
Wheeler H. Peckham,
Edward D. Page,
The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst,
Alonzo Rothschild,
Elihu Root,
Charles Scribner,
Carl Schurz,
W. H. Schieffelin,
William D. Sloane,
Jacob H. Schiff,
D. F. Appleton,
J. Kennedy Tod,
T. G. Thomas, M. D.,
Wm. M. Trenholm,
H. L. Taylor, M. D.,
C. Vanderbilt,
G. W. Van Wyck,
Salem H. Wales,
Stanford White,
Jacob Wendell,
B. F. Watson,
Charles C. Wehrum,
Jean Weil,
R. W. G. Welling,
Everett P. Wheeler,
Louis Windmüller,
Joseph Winter,
Gustav H. Schwab,
Francis Schell,
Wager Swayne,

Called to Order by Mr. Bliss.

Cornelius N. Bliss called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock sharp. He spoke briefly, declaring that it was the right of the people, as he understood it, to say to the Legislature what reform measures they wanted and "proposed to have." In the course of his remarks he said:

When the Constitutional Convention, the highest representative body known to our laws, adopted measures making it possible for the people of this city to unite, without prejudice to their party interests in State and national affairs, to give to the City of New-York a Government of, by, and for all its citizens, of whatever party, a union sprang into being that elected a Mayor pledged to non-partisan conduct of the Government. That Mayor has been in office for more than a month, and the legislation required to give him power to make such changes as may in his judgment seem necessary in the personnel of the City Government halts and waits. Is there any remedy? Mass meetings may not amount to much, as some distinguished gentlemen have remarked, but the time has not yet come when American citizens can be debarred from peaceably assembling to discuss issues vital to their prosperity, and to tell their representatives what they want, and, I may say, what they intend to do. [Loud applause.] This great assembly is here to-night to express clearly what it believes is the opinion of a vast majority of the citizens of New-York, which it will do without fear or favor of leaders, bosses, or combines. As a party man, a pronounced Republican, I am proud to join in this demonstration, which, with others to follow, is the proof that good faith is to be kept, and that the goody reformers, as we are called by our respective machines, will take no step backward. I am requested by your committee to present as Chairman for this evening, Mr. Charles Stewart Smith.

Applause for Charles S. Smith.

Mr. Bliss introduced Charles Stewart Smith as the presiding officer of the meeting. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, was chosen Secretary. Mr. Smith was greeted with applause, and from time to time he was interrupted with loud cheering. Mr. Smith said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Some six months since a committee of seventy gentlemen received a mandate from the people of this city to initiate reform in our Municipal Government, which culminated in November last in the election of a reform ticket headed by William L. Strong, for Mayor.

It is altogether fitting and proper, under existing circumstances, that a public appeal should again be made to our fellow-citizens for assistance and support, and for a renewed and authoritative expression of public opinion.

We are to consider to-night as temperately as we may the attitude of the Legislature toward the reform bills now before those bodies.

Upon the first day of the session of the Legislature at Albany, the Committee of Seventy caused to be presented in both houses the Power of Removal bill. The Governor favored it. The Mayor only asked for two months' additional time to act under its provisions. The press and the people, with great unanimity, demanded its immediate passage. Even our good friend the editor of The Sun suggested that all Tammany heads of departments should resign, in anticipation of removal. Thirty days have gone, and still the bill, like the coffin of Mohammed, is hung in the air. The Mayor's hands are tied. Reform is obstructed, and Tammany's misrule is continued by reason of this delay.

If, as it is charged and believed in some quarters, the delay is caused because party managers in or outside of the Legislature think they can bargain with Mayor Strong for patronage as the price of their favor, then I have to say that they don't know the man. I know Mayor Strong well. I have known him for forty years, and I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that he will not vary so much as a hair's breadth from his purpose to carry out the platform upon which he was elected—that is, to administer the duties of his office upon business principles and upon non-partisan lines. You can depend upon the man at the helm. He knows how to wait. But the people are behind him and they are impatient. It is not desirable to trifle with the patience of the people and cause the state of public inflammation.

Edmund Burke, the greatest orator and statesman of his century who spoke the English tongue, said: "The demands of the people, when they do not militate against the stable and eternal rules of justice and reason, (rules which are above us all,) ought to be a law to the House of Commons." This should be the law of all legislative bodies in a free country.

We appeal to the members of the Legislature from other portions of the State to concede that the citizens of this city who have made a study of the subject and who have been prominent in the reform movement know what is needed in the way of legislation effecting the good government of this city, and that our considerate judgment as to the bills proposed should have their approbation and votes. Self-protection demands this action on the part of our country friends, for bad municipal government is a standing menace to the whole State. There is no man, woman, or child that is not interested in reformed municipal government in this city and in maintaining its commercial supremacy, which is being slowly but surely undermined by the misrule of Tammany Hall.

It is humiliating to know that notwithstanding the expenses of New-York City are double per capita, and three times in some instances, those of the chief cities of England, yet we are a quarter of a century behind those cities in all that constitutes the science of government of a great modern city. An investigation recently instituted by a sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy into some of the departments of our City Government reveals one of the reasons for this state of affairs. The committee above referred to informed me that fully one-third of the employes on the pay rolls of some of the important departments of the city render no service excepting to appear on pay day. I should be glad to give the details and call the names to which I refer, but this might defeat the ends of justice, which I hope will pursue and find out the abettors of this organized system of public plunder. The Legislature must bear the responsibility for the robbery of the City Treasury as long as it delays the passage of the Power of Removal bill.

We now ask your authority to demand of the Legislature, in the name of the people of this city:

First—That the Power of Removal bill shall be passed without further delay.

Second—That the Police Justice bill shall take the same course.

Third—That the bill reforming the public schools shall also have speedy passage.

Regarding the above-mentioned bills, there is no substantial difference of opinion among our citizens.

Fourth—That sufficient time shall be given to the consideration of the police reorganization to discuss this grave matter in all its aspects, in order to arrive at the best possible conclusion. We must admit that public opinion is not settled as to the exact form and methods of police reorganization. Upon this subject we want the light of discussion and the report of a commission of eminent citizens. We are, I am sure, agreed to oppose a bi-partisan commission. We regard that as one of the curses of the present system. We also agree, I believe, that the Bureau of Elections should be divorced from police control, and that genuine civil service, under a commission to be appointed by the Mayor, should take the place of the sham system which has prevailed in that department.

Resolutions Adopted.

After Mr. Smith's speech, Secretary Pryor read the resolutions, which were adopted with a shout. One dissenting voice was heard, which moved Mr. Smith to remark

Continued on Page 3.

COST OF THE GREENBACK

Preparing the Way for an Increase in Paper Currency Volume.

SOUND-MONEY WARNINGS UNHEEDED

Causes Which Contributed to Laxity of Interest in Propositions for Currency Reform.

SILVER AND PAPER FORCES JOINED.

Tariff Agitation Concerned the People and Appeals to Congress for Greenback Redemption Were Ignored.

It has appeared in the record of the greenback, published in the last week in The New-York Times, that the Government was forced to an excess expenditure for this form of currency of more than $1,800,000,000 from 1862 until 1884. If provision had been made for the war on a gold basis, that trying period would have imposed on the people a cost $1,000,000,000 less than were the expenses with the greenback. Proof that this saving might easily have been made was furnished when the greenback, in 1864, depreciated so much that Congress dared not extend the issue and when loans were forced to maintain the Government. These loans, moreover, were much larger than would have been necessary had there been no departure from the gold standard, because the Government could not refuse to accept at their face its own notes, which were quoted low in market, for the bonds then issued.

Carrying the demonstration through succeeding years, note has been made of efforts to redeem the pledges made at the birth of the greenback, that it would be retired with the passing of the emergency that brought it into being, and the temper of the people as manifested in Congress has been followed to the resumption of specie payments.

It was shown yesterday that the Government's promise to pay coin for paper, dollar for dollar, had been accepted with implicit faith; that gold had poured into the Treasury; that the greenback delusion had blinded persons in high official station, including the Supreme Court of the United States; that the people at large ceased to concern themselves with it and gave their thought to improving trade, and that, emboldened by the record made for the greenback, fiat money and silver advocates joined with other elements of discontent in a movement for further inflation.

These conditions were broadened and intensified in the five years following 1884. Occupied in trade, the people gave the greenback little attention. A new generation had grown into business. This fact lessened the apprehension that had annoyed the country in the years prior to resumption. Moreover, tariff reform was the dominant issue politically, and the educational work in that direction dwarfed the importance of other subjects of public interest.

Silver agitation, which had the effect of increasing demands on the gold reserve, gave Secretary Hugh McCulloch, who returned to the Treasury in Gen. Arthur's Administration, occupation in guarding against inflation tendencies in the few months of his tenure. Secretary Daniel Manning, who entered office with Mr. Cleveland, saw the opportunity to retire the greenbacks and advised that it be used, so that payments from the gold reserve might lessen the greenback debt. Congress turned a deaf ear to him. He employed his pen in warning and entreaty to the end of his life.

Secretary Fairchild, succeeding Mr. Manning, also foresaw the consequences of the law for greenback perpetuation. When Congress gave no heed to his appeals, he adopted the course of reducing the interest-bearing debt by redemptions of bonds at a premium, since he could in no way reduce the greenback debt.

Meanwhile, fiat advocates fattened on the tolerance of the people. They gained recruits, allied themselves with silver, and prepared the public mind for an increase of the volume of paper money.

Figures for the periods of the war, reconstruction, reaction, resumption, and the beginning of the new agitation for silver, to the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the greenback as a legal tender, already published in this series, showed the cost of the greenback by fiscal years since its creation. Government expenses are not material in the calculation after 1879, since the premium on gold naturally ceased and the excess expenditure on account of the greenback, from that year, was represented by interest on bonds issued to maintain the

gold reserve, which stood as security for the greenback. The following is a summary of results for those periods:

Year.	Government Expenses.	Gold Value, Cents.	Excess Expenditure.
1862	$139,449,412	96	$5,577,977
1863	694,004,575	78	152,681,007
1864	811,283,679	59	332,624,309
Interest obligations			8,128,020
Redemptions			2,038,699
1865	1,217,704,199	56	535,780,848
Interest obligations.			32,329,735
Redemptions			16,233,775
1866	385,954,731	67	127,365,061
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			30,286,122
1867	202,947,733	71½	37,840,104
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			28,996,709
1868	229,915,088	72	64,376,225
Interest obligations.			48,403,430
Redemptions			15,783,597
1869	190,496,354	73½	50,481,534
1870	164,421,507	81	31,240,087
1871	157,583,827	88½	18,123,140
1872	153,201,856	89½	16,086,195
1873	180,488,636	88½	20,756,193
1874	194,118,895	89	*21,353,088
1875	171,520,848	88½	19,725,932
Redemptions			6,227,493
1876	164,857,813	87½	18,058,648
Redemptions			5,999,296
1877	144,209,963	93	10,094,697
Redemptions			10,007,952
1878	134,463,452	97	4,033,903
Interest obligations.			1,425,000
Redemptions			13,083,316
1879—Interest obligations...			3,527,500
1880—Interest obligations...			4,145,000
1881-84—Interest obligations.			16,580,000
Cost of the greenback from March 10, 1862, to June 30, 1884			*$1,803,082,452

*In 1874 the Government issued $27,000,000 in greenbacks, worth, at 89 cents, $24,030,000. This issue was counted as a gain in the detailed tables heretofore published. It offset the excess expenditure for that year and reduced for immediate purposes the cost of the greenback by $2,676,912. The excess for 1874 is noted above as a matter of record, but since there is no place in the summary to note the gain for the year there should be deducted from the sum of excess expenditures given above the gain, $24,030,000, to obtain the total of $1,803,082,452. Unless this deduction be made, the figures in the excess column above will foot a total of $1,827,112,452.

XXIII.

The record of the greenback for 1885 and 1886 is as follows:

Hugh McCulloch again became Secretary of the Treasury in 1884, after the election of Cleveland, and for the few months of the close of Arthur's Administration. But not only the decision of the Supreme Court and the indifference of the people and their legislators stood in the way of his again impressing his policy upon the administration of affairs; the silver question had become dangerous, and the task was set him to maintain the gold basis as best he could in the face of a rapidly-diminishing gold reserve.

The presentation of greenbacks for gold, which during the years 1881 to 1884 had been trifling, began to increase, and the free funds of the Treasury, apart from the reserve, were gradually being converted into silver certificates, which the Treasury was bound by law to receive for all dues to the Government.

But in 1885 Secretary Daniel Manning, in considering the entire currency question, forcibly recommended the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, which compelled the issue and reissue of the legal-tender notes and the making of every note a certificate of a coin dollar in the Treasury, payable on demand.

This policy was not without supporters in Congress, but they were not numerous enough to accomplish anything in that direction.

In his report for 1886 Secretary Manning repeated his recommendations.

The large surplus accumulating in the Treasury moved him to advise, as had other Secretaries before him, a reduction of taxation. He urged upon Congress to use the surplus which would accrue before the taxes could be reduced, to the extinction of the greenback debt.

The opportunity was favorable. The Government had practically no outstanding interest-bearing debt which could be redeemed without paying a premium, and the amount required to wipe out the greenback obligation was at hand. Long-postponed pledges, repeatedly broken, could thus finally have been redeemed.

Secretary Manning, therefore, again urged the repeal of the vicious law of 1878, compelling the reissue of the notes and the gradual purchase and payment of the entire amount then outstanding.

He regarded the opportunity an extraordinary one for the reform of our currency system.

He said that the act of 1878, making post-redemption issues of notes compulsory, was injurious to the public morals, the public faith, the public interests—a menace to the public tranquillity.

Moreover, it could have been done without contraction, since silver certificates could have been substituted, thus getting rid of the worst kind of currency, as the Secretary expressed it.

He maintained that, notwithstanding the Supreme Court's decision, the legal-tender proviso in the act of 1862 was not constitutional.

"Not until after 1861," he wrote "when a great danger had beclouded most men's perceptions of financial as well as constitutional law, was a legal-tender money made out of debts of the United States.

"Not until the infection spread was it ever deliberately argued that any representative of the unit of value could justly be suffered to be made, or to abide, in permanent depreciation and disparity therewith.

"But whether or not a non-equivalent of the coin dollar may be made a lawful dollar, and whether or not post-redemption issues and reissues of such promises can be lawfully made, after twenty-one years of peace have superseded any real or imagined exigency of war, certain it is that every argument of policy now forbids the continuance of that legalized injustice.

* * * * * * * *

"No earthly sovereign or servant is capable of a just exercise of such authority to impair and pervert the obligation of contracts.

"Besides being a large measure of currency reform, this step would have had the beneficial effect of diminishing the influence of the Treasury upon the money market and business of the country, to be invoked upon every occasion of disturbance."

But all arguments were wasted. The discouraging inaction of Congress was continued. Nor did the people, in numbers sufficient to make an impression, indorse the views of the Secretary.

The cost of the greenback, meanwhile, continued to mount.

Cost of the Greenback in 1885 and 1886.

For interest on bonds sold to procure gold for the reserve.....	$8,290,000
Brought forward from previous years....	1,803,082,452
Cost of the greenback to June 30, 1886.....	$1,811,372,452

XXIV.

For the fiscal years 1887, 1888, and 1889, to June 30, the following is the greenback record:

The result of the failure of Congress to provide for the retirement of the greenbacks with the surplus revenue was to compel the Treasury to redeem bonds not matured, for the sinking fund, at high premiums, to prevent a useless locking up of money in the Government vaults.

Secretary Charles S. Fairchild took this step with great reluctance, but it was his only resource, since all of the bonds which could be called for payment were finally redeemed in 1887.

He did not fail to point out the extravagance of this process of disbursing money collected from the people at an expense of 3 to 3½ per cent. for bonds at a premium which saved not more thar 3 per cent.; while if the money had been left with the people it could have been utilized in trade to greater advantage, or, if it had been used to retire the greenbacks, the stain of broken pledges could finally have been removed.

No efforts were made, however, in 1887 and 1888 to redeem the greenbacks. It was well known to be useless. Congress had neither the time nor the disposition to remedy the evil. The desire for silver was overwhelming. There was no possibility of financial legislation that did not include a concession to the partisans of the white metal, although it seems reasonable to suppose that the contraction of the greenback currency would have made room for a larger circulation of silver.

During the fiscal years 1888 and 1889 there was paid for premiums on bonds upward of $25,000,000.

Not a dollar of the greenback debt was canceled, although over $11,000,000 had been redeemed in gold for the three years from 1887 to 1889, inclusive.

In the period from 1879 to 1889 the gold reserve fluctuated very much. In 1885 it ran down to $115,000,000. In 1888 it exceeded for a short time the enormous sum of $200,000,000. To maintain such an amount beyond $100,000,000, or thereabout, obtained originally by the sale of bonds, was not without cost to the people. The average excess over $100,000,000 was about $50,000,000. If this amount had been used otherwise, a saving of interest could have been effected at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. At all events, $15,000,000 might reasonably be charged against the greenback, which had caused the extraordinary accumulation of gold in the Treasury.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

Cost of the Greenback in 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Interest for three years upon bonds issued to procure gold.....	$12,435,000
For interest on $50,000,000 average surplus reserve at 3 per cent. since resumption.....	15,000,000
Brought forward from previous years	1,811,372,452
Cost of greenback to June 30, 1889...	$1,838,807,452

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN DANCE

The Brooklyn Association's Ball in the Academy of Music — Ex-Sheriff Courtney Leads the March.

The annual ball of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. The firemen appeared in their characteristic red shirts, and presented a fine appearance. Their old hand engine was on the stage.

Ex-Sheriff John Courtney and his daughter led the grand march. A concert by Innes's band preceded the ball.

The officers of the association are President—John Courtney; Vice Presidents—John H. Farrell and John E. Jones; Secretary—Daniel J. McGonigle; Financial Secretary—Peter S. Keenan; Corresponding Secretary—Augustus H. F. Bauer; Treasurer—Thomas H. Dixon; Directors—Charles S. Martin, John T. O'Brien, Edward Hazlett, Henry Parry, Joseph A. Hodgens, Thomas Butler, Thomas Moran, James H. Cassidy, and Samuel L. Waldron.

The committees were as follows:

Ball Committee—Daniel T. Lynch, Chairman; Patrick Boyle, Thomas Morris, Peter S. Keenan, Thomas Butler, A. H. F. Bauer, Henry Trask, Michael Grant, Bernard Gray, Alexander Orr, Elijah M. Beraud, Bernard McGinness, James Cullen, John E. Hinman, John Yerkes, Granville Ball, James P. Quinn, William B. Dugan, John F. Hartigan, Robert F. Ryan, Charles N. Crane, Alfred Haywood, John O'Donnell, James McLoughlin, John Dannefelser, Patrick Murphy, Owen Simpson, Simon H. Smith, Henry Ritzheimer, Paul Eigenmann, Thomas Kenny, John Brady, Samuel Waldron, Edward Bassett, John E. Millard, Charles McGoey, Michael Reynolds, Daniel Gill, Bernard Riley, James Cox, W. W. Hooper, John Farrell, John E. O'Neil, Patrick H. Corrigan, Edward D. Brown, Thomas Martin, William J. Cheny, John Madden, John Lawler, Henry Quentin, George Conway, Patrick J. Kelly, Gideon Mowlen, Thomas Rose, James Conner, John Tisch, John Selb, and Michael McGuire.

Floor Committee—James M. Short, Chairman; Charles S. Martin, Joseph A. Hodgens, James Shannon, William J. Roche, Daniel J. McGonigle, James Corcoran, Thomas W. Leavy, Patrick J. Bray, John Hanley, Samuel J. Young, Joseph F. McEvoy, James H. Cassidy, Augustus J. Dayton, Charles J. Sirey, Stewart Barr, William H. Cloonen, William V. Marcet, Michael E. Buckley, James Walsh, Thomas B. Jones, Canice Cassin, William Glassey, Daniel J. Lyons, William Green, James H. Tracy, Robert F. Ryan, James P. Eagen, John A. J. Haney, John McGroarty, John W. Chevalier, Joseph V. Sculley, William H. Wilson, John E. Jones, Christopher S. Coates, Patrick Garrahan, John Swan, James McNevin, Alexander S. Cooper, Joseph S. Friganzi, Abraham Bennett, Jr., Daniel Leavy, John E. Eginton, James Tully, Henry B. Mitchelson, Thomas J. O'Connor, George L. Furnald, Daniel O'Reilly, Henry Parry, John W. Dunne, William V. H. Hicks, John L. Walker, George Brown, Thomas Clarke, Francis H. White, Alexander Van Voast, and Anthony Weber.

Reception Committee—Ex-Sheriff John Courtney, Chairman; Justice E. Clarence Murphy, Edward Moran, James Dunn, William F. Johnson, Hugh McLoughlin, Edwin Bennett, Louis P. Van Pelt, Hugh Goodwin, Charles Doyle, James Shevlin, George Sullivan, Thomas F. Nevins, Philip McAuley, George Matthews, John Bray, Thomas Mackin, William A. Furey, William D. Veeder, Dennis McGroarty, Daniel O'Connell, William Murray, Peter J. Barry, Aaron J. Michaels, Thomas H. Lynch, William A. Thomas, Justice James G. Tighe, James T. Kelty, John Morris, James Wright, Alfred Valentine, John H. Farrell, George V. Zundt, John M. Clancy, Dennis Slattery, William Barre, M. E. Finnegan, John T. O'Brien, John F. Kenny, Thomas H. Dixon, William P. Ferguson, John W. Walker, Thomas Assip, William H. Langley, John T. Finn, Robert O'Donnell, John Delmar, Samuel A. Love, Patrick McDade, James Reilly, Michael Connor, James H. Macauley, Thomas Martin, James A. Walsh, George Shaper, Theodore A. Drake, Daniel J. Garrity, George A. Weigold, Thomas Gillen, and Charles D. Myers.

It was one of the most successful receptions ever given by the association.

THE GALLINGER-CHANDLER TREATY

New-Hampshire View of the Reconciliation of the Two Senators.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4.—The treaty of peace between the two New-Hampshire Senators consummated in the Senate cloakroom last week has been the subject of no little comment in this State.

It occasioned little surprise, however, as it was generally expected when the senior Senator's re-election was assured, his prestige re-established, and his party leadership restored, that he would avail himself of the first favorable opportunity to make overtures of peace to his colleague, and it was as generally believed that if such overtures should be rejected or ignored, the old contest would be renewed, with redoubled vigor, on Chandler's part at least, and continued until after the Senatorial election two years hence, when Gallinger's chances of re-election would have been materially reduced, if not entirely destroyed.

With peace established, Gallinger's re-election without substantial opposition is conceded, and the hopes of half a dozen aspirants to Senatorial honors who have been counting upon the continuance of the feud are now withered.

A Warning Appreciated.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 4.—Through Superintendent Beach of the Naugatuck Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, the latter road has presented a handsome gold watch to Robert Dover, night watchman at Wallace & Sons' factory. On the morning of Nov. 3 last he discovered the canal wash-out on the tracks and notified the railroad officials. The watch is inscribed to Mr. Dover for "his thoughtful kindness and his word of warning in the hour of peril."

Burial of Miss Catherine M. Morrison.

Miss Catherine M. Morrison of 179 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, who committed suicide in the Church of the Epiphany by cutting her throat with a razor last Friday night, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services were held in the Mortuary Chapel at the cemetery, and Miss Morrison was laid in the family plot beside her mother's grave.

Many of Miss Morrison's friends attended the services.

WAITING ON THE CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

chamber. Their canvass of the Senate, made last week, has encouraged greatly the advocates of silver. They say privately that they control the situation and that in no circumstances will a bond bill be permitted to pass. The most that they would be willing to concede, they say, would be legislation designed to prevent a deficit in the Treasury.

The reply to-day of Secretary Carlisle to the resolution introduced by Senator Stewart calling for facts relative to the condition of the Treasury, to the effect that by next December the revenue will exceed the ordinary expenditures by over $22,000,000, is regarded as prejudicial to the plan of issuing loan certificates or other forms of indebtedness in order to supply the Treasury with funds. This question cannot be settled until Mr. Carlisle shall send to the Senate thedetails called for in the Hill and Allison resolutions, which not only direct him to inform the Senate whether such legislation is desirable, but also to state the nature and substantial details of such legislation in case he should find that the Treasury cannot get through the next fiscal year without assistance.

Mr. Hill in the meantime is watching for an opportunity to deliver his speech on the cost of the greenbacks, and other Senators are preparing data relating to the currency system for use in case of necessity. The Republicans are disappointed over the failure of the President to call for another issue of bonds, for they do not want an extra session, and believe that if a foreign loan of $100,000,000 should be effected now the financial situation would be much clearer by the time of the regular meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

The communication of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate, was in response to the resolution of Senator Stewart of Jan. 28, directing him to inform the Senate what was the estimated deficiency in the revenues to pay current expenses between Dec. 31, 1894, and Dec. 31, 1895, and if the $153,337,579 cash balance in the Treasury on Dec. 31, 1894, would be sufficient to meet the deficiency.

Mr. Carlisle's reply in full is as follows:

I have the honor to state that from estimates made upon the basis of laws now in force, it is believed that for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1895, the revenues from all sources will exceed ordinary expenditures by $22,563,023.

This statement indicates nothing as to the Secretary's expenditures for the next few months.

MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

The Administration Currency Bill Will Be Voted on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House today, Mr. Outhwaite presented the Rule Committee's order assigning Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week for consideration of the Administration Currency bill. The order provides that amendments and substitutes may be offered, the previous question on the bill and all pending amendments to be considered as ordered at 3:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Tuesday and Wednesday till 2 o'clock are to be devoted to general debate, and the remaining time discussion is to be under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Outhwaite, in presenting the matter to the House, stated that "all interests" had been consulted, and he thought that there would be no opposition to the rule.

This brought Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.,) to his feet. He said that the order did not represent "all interests," but only those of the Banking and Currency Committee and the banks. He represented the other side—the great agricultural interests of the country—and he was now trying to have the Agricultural Appropriation bill considered. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Outhwaite) was mistaken if he thought there would be no opposition to the order. He hoped that the rule would be withdrawn and the Agricultural bill taken up.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) said that the statement of Mr. Hatch was false, and that he (Mr. Hatch) did not know what went on in the Banking and Currency Committee. If he did, he would not have made the statement that only the interests of the banks were considered.

Mr. Hatch, in a loud and angry voice, replied that he did know, and that was why he made the statement. If the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Hall) could produce a single bill reported from the Banking and Currency Committee which was not in the interest of banks, he would withdraw the statements. Otherwise, he would not. "And I want to say," continued Mr. Hatch, "that the language used by the gentleman from Misosuri (Mr. Hall) was such as he would not use to me outside this House."

This remark caused considerable excitement, and members began to gather around the two Missouri members. Speaker Crisp rapped loudly and repeatedly for order, and, failing in his attempt to get it, ordered the Sergeant at Arms to request members to take their seats. After a few minutes order was restored, and Mr. Outhwaite said that it was evident that there was no intent to discuss the order, and he therefore demanded the previous question on it, cuting off debate. His demand was sustained, though some signs of filibustering were shown, and the order was adopted.

By unanimous consent, asked by Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.,) the hour of meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, when the Currency bill comes up, was fixed for 11 o'clock A. M.

PAYING INTEREST ON THE BONDS

Disbursement of About $600,000 on Account of the Last Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Treasury Department is paying this month about $600,000 interest on the second issue of $50,000,000 bonds made last Fall to recoup the Treasury gold reserve.

Not a dollar received from that sale of bonds remains in the Treasury, all of it and more having been withdrawn in the last few months.

The quarter's interest on the first loan of $50,000,000, amounting to a like sum, also is being paid this month.

GOOD FEELING IN THIS CITY.

Stocks Hold Strong in View of the Coming Issue of Bonds.

Good feeling prevailed in the financial district yesterday on account of the prospect that the Treasury gold reserve soon would be replenished. Definite news was expected from Washington, but its failure to arrive was not at all disturbing. Market prices for securities held strong and rates for foreign exchange did not recover at all from the decline they suffered when the bond plans came out last week. Lazard Frères returned $550,000 gold to the Sub-Treasury, which had been withdrawn last week. There were no fresh withdrawals.

It was reported that cable advices received yesterday from one of the foreign houses had indicated that a proposition for $50,000,000 4 per cent. bonds, to run until July 1, 1907, at 107, would be acceptable. The same authority pledged this bidder to hold the purchase for three months before offering any part of it in open market. Other bidders for the remaining $50,000,000 of the proposed issue were expected to agree to similar terms.

Since the bonds will run less than twelve years and five months, the price 107 means that they would be bought on a basis of about 3⅝ per cent. If the bonds were to run twelve and a half years, 107½ would be the price buyers might pay for an investment in them at 3⅝ per cent.

The provision that buyers keep the bonds out of market for three months is intended to give time for Congress to provide a remedy for the financial situation or for such improvement in revenues that business confidence may be restored.

An intimation came from Washington late in the day that the President would give Congress until Thursday to pass a relief measure. Should nothing be done by that time, it was said that he would direct Secretary Carlisle to issue proposals for $100,000,000 new bonds forthwith.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Something to help you to resist the grip, which is again epidemic. All authorities agree that strong, well-nourished bodies have nothing to fear. This pure stimulant is a treasure to the weak.
IT REVIVES ENERGY and STIRS THE BLOOD.
So that chills are kept at a distance and there is no danger of the general depression and languor which precedes an attack of the grip. For sale by druggists and grocers everywhere. An illustrated pamphlet will be sent on application by
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE RULES COMMITTEE REBUFFED

It Reported a Special Order, the Speaker Upheld It As Proper and the House Voted It Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Committee on Rules of the House met a rebuff to-day. Mr. Catchings (Dem., Miss.,) reported, for the committee, a special order allotting to-day to the consideration of an omnibus claim bill, for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman act." The rule provided that if the claims in the bill were not of this order, they should be struck out on a point of order.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) made the point of order that the Committee on Rules had no jurisdiction over the bill, as it was in the Committee on War Claims, and had never been reported. The attempt to bring the matter before the House in this manner he characterized as a gross violation of all rules and precedents. If the Rules Committee had the power to bring a bill before the House in this manner, all other committees of the House might as well be abolished and all matters be placed in the hands of the Rules Committee. Mr. Beltzhoover, (Dem., Penn.,) Chairman of the War Claims Committee, also opposed the rule, and considerable debate ensued.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and in doing so made reference to the jurisdiction of the Rules Committee, saying that the order simply proposed to discharge a committee of the House from the consideration of a subject matter. No one, he said, would contend that the House could not do this. The proposed rule was not a new departure, for, under a similar order, the Sugar, Iron, Barbed-Wire, and Coal bills amending the Tariff act were passed. The Rules Committee had nothing to do with the merits of the bill.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of 128 yeas to 95 nays, and thirty minutes were given to a discussion of the merits of the bill, in which Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.,) and Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) opposed it.

The yeas and nays on the adoption of the rule resulted: Yeas, 95; nays, 145, and so the order was voted down.

TRAVEL FROM THIS COUNTRY

Interesting Features of the Cabin and Steerage Traffic in 1894.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A report from the Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island, N. Y., shows that during 1894 the number of passengers sailing from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and Montreal was 311,760, against 269,837 in 1893. During 1894 the number of immigrants arriving at Ellis Island alone was 167,665, who had in their possession $3,050,948 in gold. Eleven steamers arrived in New-York Jan. 7, 9, 10, and 12, bringing 1,201 immigrants in the steerage, and they carried away on the return voyages 1,740 emigrants.

Steerage traffic from the United States to Mediterranean ports fell off considerably in 1894, as compared with the previous year, while steerage traffic to England and Central and Northern Europe shows a large increase over 1893. The hard times of 1893, when work was difficult to obtain, caused large numbers of Italians to return to their native country, while it had a contrary effect on people from Northern and Central Europe in keeping them in the United States. The number of steerage passengers sailing from the United States in 1894 was 210,251, against 174,766 in 1893. During last year cabin passengers from the United State to European ports numbered 61,595 and second cabin 39,914, against 51,476 cabin passengers and 41,795 second cabin passengers in 1893.

The American Line steamers from New-York to Southampton carried 15,773 steerage passengers last year, against 4,861 in 1893; the steamers of the same line from Philadelphia to Queenstown and Liverpool carried 10,680 in 1894, against 2,416 in 1893; the Cunard Line, New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool, 20,164 steerage in 1894, against 12,629 in 1893; Cunard Line from Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool, 8,568 in 1894, against 4,600 in the previous year; Hamburg-American Line, New-York to Scandinavian ports, 9,533 in 1894, against 3,119 in 1893; North German Lloyd, New-York to Southampton and Bremen, 23,992 in 1894, against 19,807 in 1893; White Star Line, New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool, 21,055 in 1894, against 15,676 in 1893.

The number of passengers sailing from New-York in 1894 as compared with 1893 is as follows: Cabin, 55,308, against 46,359 in 1893; second cabin, 32,741, against 34,765 in 1893; steerage, 179,022 in 1894, against 158,309 in 1893.

A DEFEAT FOR THE SEPARATE COACH LAW

In a Test Case It Is Held to be Unconstitutional.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—The case of the Rev. W. H. Anderson of this city against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was finished in the United States Circuit Court at Owensboro this afternoon. The jury, on instructions from Judge Barr, found for the plaintiff in the sum of 1 cent and assessed costs of court against the railroad company. This is a test case to decide the constitutionality of the Kentucky separate coach law, which compels negroes to ride in coaches apart from white people. This verdict declares it unconstitutional. Mr. Anderson sued for $10,000. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TO REGULATE LAND SALES

The Pavey Bill Advanced to Third Reading in the House.

RICHARD CROKER'S NAME INVOLVED

A Good Part of the Time of the Assembly Devoted to the Discussion of the Auction Business.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The House to-night devoted a great deal of its time to the auctioneering business. The first thing in order was the introduction of a bill aimed at the new Sheriff, Tamsen, for presuming to take care of certain of his friends in the auctioneering line who know nothing whatever of the business. The bill reads as follows:

Whenever the Sheriff is required by law to sell real or personal property, he may, and if requested in writing by any party, or by the attorney of any party to the action or proceeding in which such sale shall be made, he must cause such sale to be made through an auctioneer. Such auctioneer shall be selected by the attorneys of such of the parties as have appeared in the action or proceeding in which such sale shall be made. The said Sheriff is hereby authorized and directed to withhold from the proceeds of the sale a sum sufficient to compensate the auctioneer for the services rendered by him in conducting such sale, together with all necessary disbursements of such auctioneer as may be approved by the Sheriff, by the attorneys for the parties to the said action or proceeding, and to pay over such sum to the said auctioneer, but in no case shall such auctioneer's fees exceed the customary market rate of auctioneers for similar services.

The second matter arose upon the question of advancing the Pavey bill to regulate the judicial sales of lands in the City of New-York. The bill reads:

Where lands in the City of New-York are sold under any decree, order, or judgment of any court, made after the passage of this act, such sales, unless otherwise specially directed by such decree, order, or judgment, shall take place at the auction room of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, now located at No. 65 Liberty Street, in said city.

The hearing that was given on this bill last Thursday resulted in its being favorably reported by the Committee on Cities. To-night when it came up to be ordered to third reading, Leader Foley of the Democrats protested against its rapid advancement, for the reason that it had had the shortest consideration of any bill he had ever seen in the Legislature. He did not ask that any special privileges should be granted to No. 111 Broadway, but he was surprised that a reformer like Mr. Pavey should come to Albany and tell the Judges of the First District when, where, and how they should send the real estate sales that came to them. He could understand how it was that a number of the Republican Party members should legislate to curry favor with 49 Broadway, the office of Thomas C. Platt.

Whereupon Mr. Hoops of New-York advanced this intelligent remark: "What is the matter with 49 Broadway. I kinder favor that."

Mr. Foley wanted to know if the Republican members could give the names of the Republican Judges who asked for this bill.

"No!" exclaimed Mr. Ainsworth. "It is Mr. Richard Croker."

Mr. Foley denied that he spoke for Mr. Croker or for anybody else. "The case is in the hands of the Mayor," he said. "Mayor Strong can revoke the license of any auctioneer whenever he is convinced that it is violated."

The bill was eventually ordered to third reading.

Mr. Hennessy objected to the progress of Mr. Brush's bill repealing the law to extend Second Avenue, in Brooklyn, across Gowanus Bay, when it came up on second reading. He moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. Brush explained the character of the bill, and Messrs. Hennessy and Wray argued, the first against, and the latter for, the measure, when Mr. Ainsworth moved the previous question. The question was ordered, and the motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Abell offered an amendment which perfected the bill. This was accepted by the introducer, and the bill was progressed to third reading.

Among the bills introduced in the Assembly were these:

By Mr. Rockwell, fixing at 5 cents the passenger rate of fare on street railroads in Kings County for one continuous ride for any distance not exceeding fifteen miles from the terminus of a railroad.

By Mr. Lawson—Providing for a New-York City Park Commission of three members, the President to receive a salary of $5,000 and the other two members $3,000 each.

By Mr. Scanlon—Providing that a corporation operating under a public franchise shall not increase its capital stock, unless it shall have proved satisfactorily to a Supreme Court Justice that such increase is necessary.

By Mr. Rockwell—Reducing pawnbrokers' fees in New-York and Brooklyn by one-half, and the license fee from $500 to $250.

By Mr. Hoops—Providing that a passenger on railroads shall be allowed to take into the car he rides in such tools or instruments as he may require or use in his regular employment, if they do not weigh over thirty-five pounds.

By Mr. Wilks—Providing that Deputy Sheriffs' assistants in New-York City shall receive a salary of $1,200, and that an Assistant Corporation Counsel shall act as counsel for the Sheriff, instead of the special counsel, now receiving $6,000 salary.

By Mr. Hoops—Abolishing Sheriff's auctioneers in New-York City, and providing that the attorneys in interests shall appoint an auctioneer.

By Mr. Gardiner—Providing that a majority of the voters and of the citizens representing a majority of the taxable property of any town, county, or ward of a city, may put a veto on the liquor traffic in their respective localities.

By Mr. Chapman—Providing that on and after Jan. 1 next, no person shall be joined in marriage in this State unless a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the county wherein either of the contracting parties reside or in the county where the marriage is to be performed. The County Clerk's fee is fixed at 50 cents. The County Clerk shall satisfy himself that the parties can legally be married before issuing such certificate.

Forty-four protests against the Lexow Greater New-York bill appeared in the mail of the Senators to-night. They were signed by Brooklyn citizens, and demanded that the question be submitted to a popular vote. These protests are now being poured in upon the Senators at the rate of about 100 a week.

The Governor sent in the nomination of Simeon R. Barnes of Oneonta to be United States Loan Commissioner for Otsego County. Referred.

LEAVES ITS MARK

—every one of the painful irregularities and weaknesses that prey upon women. They fade the face, waste the figure, ruin the temper, wither you up, make you old before your time.

Get well: That's the way to look well. Cure the disorders and ailments that beset you, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength. It's a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system.

MRS. ULRICH.

MRS. ANNA ULRICH, of *Elm Creek, Buffalo Co., Neb.*, writes: "I enjoy good health thanks to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I was under doctors' care for two years with womb disease, and gradually wasting in strength all the time. I was so weak that I could sit up in bed only a few moments, for two years. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and by the time I had taken one-half dozen bottles I was up and going wherever I pleased, and have had good health and been very strong ever since—that was two years and a half ago."

A book of 168 pages on "Woman and Her Diseases" mailed *sealed*, on receipt of 10 cents in stamps for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

RUSSIA WILL PROBABLY PARTICIPATE

Favorably Considers the Invitation to the Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—President Collier received to-day through the State Department a communication from Clifton R. Breckinridge, Minister at St. Petersburg, who says the invitation to the Russian Government to take part in the Cotton States and International Exposition was received with great favor by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Breckinridge urged its acceptance, and presented, also, the arguments suggested by the State Department looking to an increase of commerce between the two countries.

Russia takes special interest in the Southern States, he says, because of cotton culture, in which the Czar is personally interested. Mr. Breckinridge says that the invitation to take part in the exposition will probably be accepted.

Secretary R. W. White of the Iowa State Press Association writes that arrangements have been made with railroads for the association to come here in a body during the exposition. All the press associations of fifty States and Territories are invited here.

Application was received to-day from the Island of Crete for an exhibit.

FIVE WERE PROBABLY BURNED TO DEATH

A Port Republic Family Believed to Have Perished in Their Home.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The residence of Wilbert H. Fenton, at Port Republic, was burned. It is probable that Mr. Fenton, his wife, and their three children perished.

The fire occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, and none of the inmates was seen to leave the burning dwelling, and none has been found.

Charles Bucher Shot In the Neck.

Charles Bucher, forty years old, a laborer living at 118 Greenwich Street, was shot in the neck last night by Jacob Spath, thirty-four years old, of 96 Bowery. Bucher was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. His wound is not serious.

The shooting took place in Henry Tetjie's saloon, at 118 Greenwich Street. Spath had been ejected by the proprietor for interfering with the customers. He returned and accused Bucher of striking him, and deliberately fired twice at him. The first bullet entered on the left side of Bucher's neck, close to the jugular vein, and Bucher fell to the floor. The second bullet lodged in the ceiling. When arrested, Spath was found to be suffering from a scalp wound, and he made a charge of assault against Bucher.

In Favor of Appomattox Park.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At the regular meeting of Encampment No. 69, Union Veteran Legion, to-night, a resolution was introduced by Comrade William Howard Mills, and unanimously adopted, thanking R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans of Richmond, Va., for suggesting that the field of Appomattox be made a national park. The resolution calls on old soldiers of both the Union and Confederate Armies now in Congress to push forward a bill to create the proposed park, and urges all organizations of Union veterans to promote the project.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

A Powerful and Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder—its value in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, &c.

Case of Mr. R. L. ROYS, of Meriden, Conn.

The following plate is from a photograph, which accompanies a report made by Dr. C. H. Davis, of Meriden, Conn., of the case of Mr. R. L. Roys—**Stone in the Bladder**—to the *New England Medical Monthly* for July, 1890 (see page 496 of that journal), and represents some of the largest specimens of **Dissolved Stone** discharged by Mr. R. under the action of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

"The photograph herewith is a correct representation, and exact size, of some of the largest specimens of Calculi discharged by Mr. Roys. A chemical and microscopical analysis showed that they are Uric Acid, with a trace of the Oxalate of Lime."

Case of Mr. S.

The following plate is from a photograph, which forms a part of a communication of Dr. George H. Pierce, of Danbury, Conn., reporting case of Mr. S—**Stone in the Bladder**—to the *New England Medical Monthly* for Nov., 1890 (see page 76 of that journal), and represents some of the largest specimens of

Two Ounces and Twenty-Seven Grains of Dissolved Stone discharged by a patient under the action of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER**

Smaller Particles, and a Quantity of Brickdust Deposit, not estimated.

**That this Water possesses extraordinary remedial potency in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Exhaustion or Depression, Female Complaints,

THE PEOPLE WARN PLATT

Continued from Page 1.

that he was rather glad they were not passed unanimously. The resolutions were as follows:

The people of the City of New-York, as represented in this mass meeting, urge upon the Legislature of the State of New-York the passage of the following reform measures, now pending, prepared by the Committee of Seventy, and supported by other reform organizations, which have been acting with that committee to secure non-partisan government for the city:

First—The bill providing for public hearings upon special bills relating to the city.

Second—The Power of Removal bill.

Third—The bill with reference to the courts of inferior criminal jurisdiction, commonly called the Police Justices bill.

We also urge the passage of the Public Education bill, approved by these organizations, (Assembly bill No. 111, introductory No. 111.)

We earnestly protest against the passage of the bills introduced by the Senate Investigating Committee, relating to the reorganization of the Police Department; it is therefore

Resolved, That we regard as of the first importance the prompt passage of the Removal bill as it was originally drawn, clothing the Mayor with the power of removal, and appointment of the various heads of departments in the City of New-York, and not discriminating against any President of the Board of Aldermen who may become Mayor; so that the city may secure an efficient and responsible administration of its Government in harmony with the views of the people as expressed on the 6th of last November, and at future elections.

Resolved, That we regard it as of the greatest importance that the government of our schools should be remodeled and their administration reformed; that the political control which has crept into the school system during the last decade should be eradicated, and that the bill intended to secure that end should be promptly passed.

Resolved, That in the view of this meeting it is also of special importance that, in the interest of the poor, unfortunate, and defenseless of our fellow-citizens, there should be a prompt reform of the administration of criminal justice in the police courts and the Court of Special Sessions; and, that to to that end, and with that purpose, the Police Justices bill should be promptly passed.

Resolved, That we protest against the passage of the Lexow Police bills, so called:

First—Because the inevitable effect of these measures would be to continue in the Police Department the spirit of partisanship, and thus to perpetuate those very evils and abuses which have been clearly traced to the corrupting influences of partisan politics and personal interests.

Second—Because these bills offend against the right to local self-government in proposing that Commissioners for the reorganization of the department should be appointed by the Governor and not by the Mayor of the city, who was elected on a non-partisan platform, is pledged to remedy existing abuses, and enjoys the full confidence of the people of the city.

Third—Because these bills do not provide for selection of members of the force in strict accordance with the merit system of appointments, and do not so adjust the powers of the Commissioners and those of the Chief of Police as to fix the necessary responsibility upon the Chief and the Commissioners, respectively.

Resolved, That we respectfully represent to the Legislature that partisanship should be eliminated from the Police Department. To that end we ask that the control of the machinery of elections be taken out of the department and be conferred upon a separate bureau, in which the principle of bipartisan representation shall be fairly recognized.

Resolved, That in case it is found necessary or expedient to provide for a commission to reorganize the Police Department, such commission should be appointed by the Mayor.

Resolved, That any measure for the reorganization of the Police Department should confer upon the Chief of the force clearly-defined and adequate powers, and should hold him strictly responsible for the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That the law should provide for the selection of members of the police force strictly according to the method of competitive examinations.

Resolved, That the proposition so to amend the Lexow Police bills as to give to the Mayor the power to appoint Commissioners to reorganize the police force would, if adopted, meet one objection to those measures, still, serious defects remain; and that in particular no amendments which leave the department in politics can be used to avert our opposition to the vicious hostility to those bills.

Resolved, That we protest against the permanent retention in the police force of any one whose past record does not command the public confidence.

Whereas, Notwithstanding the determination expressed by the people of this city at the polls in the last municipal election that the administration of the affairs of the city should be conducted without reference to State and national politics, partisan influences have worked, and are working, open and strenuously, to subordinate the government of the city to the interests of factions; and

Whereas, The benefits to be secured through the recent triumph of the great principle of non-partisanship in municipal elections and municipal government cannot be secured to the city unless that principle controls both the enactment of legislation affecting the city and the administration of the local government in all departments; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of New-York City, in mass meeting assembled, hold that the control of any national political party or of any boss in our municipal affairs will result in perpetuating the evils which in November last led to the non-partisan union of 150,000 voters of this city in revolt against the rule of the corrupt organization responsible for those evils.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the City of New-York, declare our fixed determination to combat any party, faction, or boss hostile to the principle of non-partisanship in municipal matters, under whatever name, said faction or boss may seek to usurp the right of the people to self-government.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten, with power to add to its number, be appointed by the Chair to draft the necessary legislation for the reorganization of the Police Department of this city in accordance with the views expressed by this meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint representatives of the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the City Club, the City Vigilance League, and the German-American Reform Union, and other organizations, to represent this meeting in securing the passage of the reform legislation approved by this meeting, and of such police legislation as may be prepared by the committee appointed to draft bills.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, was the next speaker. He said that the victory won at the polls last Fall was a non-partisan victory, and that now the people proposed to see that the results of that victory should be non-partisan as well. He gave a brief history of the manner in which the non-partisan reform organizations of New-York organized the campaign that brought about the political revolution.

Mr. Larocque then gave the history of the Power of Removal bill and the other legislative measures proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and denounced in round terms the bosses that had tied up the bill at Albany. Evidence was accumulating every day, he said, that the adherence of Mayor Strong to his promises made on his nomination and election, and his administration of the affairs of the city strictly in accordance with those promises, had caused surprise and disapprobation in the faction of the party that controls the Legislature. Mayor Strong, he said, was not a man to be swerved from his duty by any obstacles. Mr. Larocque advocated the passage of such measures as would embody the principles of police reorganization contained in the resolution that had been passed. He declared that the people would not stand "boss rule," and said that the people's servants at Albany had much to learn on that point.

Gen. Swayne Recalls "Me Too."

Gen. Wager Swayne said that a few evenings ago he heard Mayor Strong declare that he was a Republican, and voted first for John C. Frémont. "I said to myself," Gen. Swayne continued, 'Me too.' Then Mayor Strong declared that he was for a non-partisan Government in New-York City. Again I said to myself, 'Me too.' Now, that is the kind of Republican I am."

Gen. Swayne then discussed the evils that would arise from a bi-partisan Police Board.

"I think," he said, "that on strict party grounds a bi-partisan arrangement of any kind whatever is a partisan failure and a contradiction in terms of partisan expression."

James C. Carter's Vigorous Speech.

James C. Carter spoke with a force that was something almost terrific, and the audience listened in absolute silence, except for occasional bursts of applause. At one point he characterized the doings at Albany in connection with the Lexow report and the police bills as "the boldest, most impudent, most inexcusable piece of audacity," and he asked who was responsible for it.

"Platt!" "Platt!" came from several parts of the room.

"How do you know it was Platt?" asked Mr. Carter.

"Platt!" "Platt!" "Platt!" was the only reply. Mr. Carter said:

I have frequently attended great mass meetings like this before an election, but this is the first time, I think, that I ever attended any such meeting so soon after an election. The meeting has a peculiar significance.

Every one knew the meaning of the victory last Fall, and every one knew what the people of New-York expected in consequence of it. Every one expected there would be such legislation immediately, or as soon as possible, by the Legislature, for aiding Mayor Strong in carrying out the reforms that the people had in mind when they elected him.

Mr. Carter then discussed at some length the pending bills, denouncing them as a thing conceived to rob the people of their victory of last November. He continued:

Now, I take it upon me to say, and I submit it to you, that this is the boldest, the most impudent, the most inexcusable, in proposed legislation ever made known in the City of New-York, which has seen many instances which would almost come up to it.

Simon Sterne Heard From.

There were loud cries again for Dr. Parkhurst after Gen. Swayne sat down, but Chairman Smith told the audience that he was keeping Dr. Parkhurst until the last, so that every one would stay until the meeting was over.

Then Mr. Smith introduced Simon Sterne, who spoke briefly. He called attention to the evils that would arise from a bi-partisan administration of any kind, and deplored the check placed upon the legislation initiated at Albany in the interest of reform.

Calls for Dr. Parkhurst.

When Mr. Sterne sat down there were calls, "Parkhurst!" "Parkhurst!" from the audience, and as the clergyman came forward many of the Vice Presidents arose. There was a ripple of applause at first, and then a wave, and a little later cheers were heard. Hundreds stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs. Dr. Parkhurst bowed and stepped to the front of the platform and said:

It has been a great comfort to me all the evening, as I have listened to these superb expressions, that Albany is going to get them in the morning. We are here, friends, to-night, to renew together our covenants, to stand by one another to the end. Whether we are going to gain in Albany as complete a victory as we a little while ago gained down here I do not know—that is to say, whether we are going to gain it immediately—but we are going to gain it before we get through. Time is long, and there is a lot of it. It has taken a good while to reach the point at which we have already arrived. Providence has rather a leisurely way of doing things, and we want to be very careful and not go ahead of destiny. We look one another in the eye to-night, as we have done here before, under circumstances somewhat different, and we realize our own individual strength and staying power, indisputably, because of the mutual expression that we gain from one another. We are one in all this business, we and the Mayor. I,too, had a letter from the Mayor to-day. Mr. Smith does not get all the letters. Had it not been a personal note I would have brought it and read it, but it has got the same old Strong language in it.

Mr. Strong realizes, although he does not say so, (but I think he does realize,) that the strength of his position lies, in a considerable measure, in the indomitableness of his purpose to stand upon the platform whereupon he was elected. I haven't bothered him much, but I took the liberty of writing to him two or three days ago that I believed it would be far better in the interests of municipal politics that he should allow himself to be ground into the dirt by Albany rather than yield one inch to the despotic demands of Albany.

Now, we must be guarded, and not be too sweeping in our references to Albany. There is always a danger of being—it is my fault in part—of being too comprehensive in one's criticisms. I believe, and I have good ground for belief, that there is a very large element among our New-York State representatives, Republicans and Democrats both, who are honestly desirous of doing the right thing, and of matching their legislation to the requirements of the situation.

Now, one subject we have here to-night is to lay upon the recalcitrant members of the Legislature the burden of our mandate.

We are not asking them to do anything; we are not requesting them to do anything; we are insisting upon and demanding that they should do a lot. And so, while we want to lay, and while we have the right to lay, the burden of our mandate upon one class of our legislators, Senators, and Assemblymen, we are here, also, for the purpose of trying to put in plain, simple phrases the situation and the details of our position, in order that these members of the Senate and of the Assembly who do not understand our situation may be enabled to appreciate it, and with whatever honest intents, which we believe they possess, to act accordingly.

Notwithstanding all the adverse circumstances of the situation, we have already entered, in a measure, into the realization and appropriation of the superb results which were accomplished on the 6th of November. There is a certain stiffening up of the lines. One can hardly move up or down town without an appreciation of that fact.

Well, friends, when we come to talk about Col. Waring, there you begin to get a flavor of genuine city government. Now, here we come to our point again. The point is this: That if Albany would do what in the light of your demands and in the eye of God it is bound to do, we would have the same stiffening up of the lines of municipal administration along the department of every Commissioner throughout the city that we are now having along the line of street cleaning.

It occurs to me to ask, What is the real attitude of this matter—this matter of withholding legislation? Take for example, the Power of Removal bill. What is the exact attitude of mind of the recalcitran legislators? Now, clearly, they have consciences—I suppose they have—and they know what is right, and they know what we demand and what the circumstances of the case demand. They know that we know perfectly well that, if there was no individuality, no personnel, and no partisan considerations coming into account, that the Power of Removal bill would be passed instanter. Now, to use a phrase that we have become familiar with down here, they are asking themselves, "What is there in this for me?"

I think, Mr. Chairman, we ought to send up a Lexow committee to sit on them. More than a month now has already passed and practically to-day we are under a Tammany administration, for the reason that, although we have an honorable Mayor, the Commissionerships are still filled with Tammany men, and they will be filled with Tammany men until the Power of Removal bill is passed. One month has gone by—I figured it up this afternoon—and I find that the Legislature at Albany has filched from us 3 per cent. of our victory; reckoning three years, and twelve months to a year, that is, thirty-six months. They had stolen one month out of what belongs to us. The point has been already emphasized that it is high time that constituencies should exercise an honorable lordship over their representatives. Now, I was criticised pretty sharply the other day for the tone of a letter that I sent up to Albany. I was told that it was not diplomatic. Diplomacy go hang! The only shortest path between two points is a straight path. We have a right to place ourselves in the imperative mood.

Respects to Mr. Platt.

In an interview this afternoon in which I was, the question was raised whether probably Mr. Platt's name would be mentioned here to-night. Well, why not? To hold a meeting of this kind under existing circumstances without mentioning his name would be a good deal like conducting a funeral without referring to the deceased. I spoke of that because I was going to refer to Mr. Platt.

If you will allow a personal reference, here is a point I want to make clear. Mr. Platt has criticised me as being a boss. Now, friends, I want to state that my position is that every citizen with intelligence is bound to be a boss. That the spirit, the authority, is not to be concentrated and compacted in a few, but that each citizen should be moved, drilled, and inspired with a sense of his own personal and individual obligations as a citizen. Now that is a lesson that we are going to preach and teach and practice, and, I trust, it will become the pervasive sentiment throughout the community.

We have a way of talking in this country about liberty. There is a good ring in that term, liberty. But, friends, I am afraid we are deluding ourselves touching these matters. I think we ought to have copied that hymn that we sing of on thrilling occasions, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." That is good in the church, but does not mean a picayune on the streets here in New-York; it is not a land of liberty, it is not a city of liberty, when only two of three years ago one man absolutely dictated the candidacy for the Mayor, and you and I had no more to do with it than if we had been born in the Fiji Islands.

In the first place you and I are trying to eradicate the principles of politics from municipal government, and here comes along a fellow that proposes to make political partisanship a constituent, a permanently constituted element of our municipal government. The very thing that we are fighting is precisely the thing that they are trying to choke down our throats. Then aside from that we understand perfectly well what the object is in having two politicians ranged over against two other politicians. It is only absolutely and exclusively for the purpose of affording deals and dickerings and all that miserable and damnable sort of stuff. We are tired of it, we are tired of that method of city administration, and we all came together last Autumn, Republicans and Democrats and a great many Prohibitionists and a good many besides—we all came together on the single platform of desiring a city government that should be administered honestly, intelligently and on strict business principles.

Now, the method proposed at Albany is simply to weed out and probe. That is not reorganization. There is not a suggestion of reorganization. We want that there should be set in operation certain forces and principles that shall make out of it, mechanically, a new and distinct department; and the City of New-York, I take it, is not going to be satisfied until that is done. New, friends, here is one thing that lies with a heavy burden on my mind. Three years from now we shall have another election. I believe it hardly best to have three years of honest city government if we have to go back into a perfect wilderness of dishonesty and corruption afterward. That is what you and I have to look to. This is not what the politician does; it is what the statesman does, but not the politician.

What you and I have to do is to look and work together with a broad regard for the future. When the three years are up, we shall still be able to stand shoulder to shoulder, and, instead of bringing 100,000 to cast a ballot, we shall bring into the figure which has been named 200,000.

Chairman Smith announced that the committee authorized by the meeting would be appointed in time to go to Albany to-morrow to attend the hearing before the Lexow committee on the Police bills.

A Veteran Fox Hunter.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The eightieth birthday of Nathan Harrington, a fox hunter of Worcester, was celebrated Tuesday evening by the hunters of that city, who conveyed him to the Colonial Hall Building and presented him with an album containing pictures of the members of the Worcester Fur Company. "Uncle Nathan," as he is known all over the State among the fox hunters, has probably killed more foxes ahead of the hounds than any other man in Massachusetts. The brushes he has brought in number several hundred. He has followed the hounds for over sixty years, and has owned some of the finest ones in the State. He was one of the charter members of the Worcester Fur Company, and has been Vice President since its organization. About twenty years ago, while hunting foxes at Five Points upon the snow, he fell and discharged the muzzle-loading gun that he was carrying, the charge passing through his left foot. The wound was serious, and it was found necessary to amputate the foot at the ankle. This prevented him from hunting for a couple of years. He has killed as high as nineteen foxes a year, and since injuring his foot he has killed as high as nine. He has been a bird hunter, and he knows nearly every cover in the county, and the trout brooks are as familiar to him as the streets of the city. Although unable to walk without the aid of a cane, and failing in eyesight, he has killed his fox this year, and he hopes to kill another.

A Horse Killed by an Electric Wire.

A live electric wire killed a horse that belonged to the Central Cross-town Railroad yesterday afternoon, in front of 34 Ninth Avenue. The wire belongs to the Mount Morris electric system, and is attached to the under portion of the elevated road structure at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue.

A large furniture van was proceeding along Ninth Avenue, ahead of the car to which the horse was harnessed. Its top caught the wire and tore it from its fastenings. It dropped across the tracks. The car horse stepped upon it, and cut the insulation with his shoe, at once receiving a shock that caused him to spring into the air and drop dead with the wire beneath him. The horse received 1,240 volts.

The driver of the car tried to release the horse from the car, but received a shock that knocked him down. No further effort was made by the driver of the car or the bystanders to remove the horse, and a long line of cars was formed before the employes of the electric company arrived and cut the wire.

No Cat with a White Tail.

Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

As you seem to be interested in cats, and as I am too, I make bold to ask you a question: Did you ever see a cat with a white tail? I have been looking for one, simply as a matter of curiosity, for about fifty years, and have never seen one, although I have seen many pure white cats, except that their tails, or a part, were not. I was asked this question when a small boy by a person probably as old as I am now, and he said he had never seen one, though he was induced all his life to look for one, just as I have, and for the same reason, so this would make a search of considerably over a century on this question of natural history, and as in this long space there is no authentic account of any one ever having seen a cat with a tail all white, I am almost tempted to believe there is no such thing.

Macaulay's New-Zealander.

This personage seems to have been a "lift," after all. "At last," wrote Walpole to Mann, in 1774, when mankind was still surveyed from China to Peru, "some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's."—Notes and Queries.

COMING EVENTS.

—Address by the Rev. E. B. Coe on "Reality and Religion," Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Auction sale of ancient and mediaeval gems, &c., for the benefit of charitable societies, 389 Fifth Avenue, Thursday and Friday.

—Lecture by Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, "Historical Literature of Buddhism," Columbia College, 8 o'clock this evening.

—Mgr. Seton, paper on "The First Episcopal See of America," New-York Historical Society, 8:30 this evening.

—Academy of Medicine, election of Vice President, 17 West Forty-third Street, 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

—Oliver Sumner Teall's "dinner-pail" protest mass meeting, Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening.

—Masquerade Ball, New-York Maennerchor, Lexington Avenue Opera House to-night.

—Ball, Palestine Commandery, Madison Square Garden, Thursday night.

—Annual meeting Consumers' League, Cooper Union, 3 P. M. to-day.

—French Cooks' Ball, Madison Square Garden, to-morrow night.

—Meeting of the Board of Education, to-morrow, 4 P. M.

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PARKHURST POLICE BILLS.

Three Reorganization Measures Ready for the Legislature.

NO MERCY FOR HIGH-RANK OFFICIALS

A Single Commissioner—The Chief Responsible Only to the Mayor —Board of Lawyers to Try Delinquents.

Frank Moss and T. D. Kennison, who, with Dr. Parkhurst, comprise the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, have prepared for presentation to the Legislature a plan for the reorganization and government of the Police Department. Dr. Parkhurst has approved their plan.

The plan is embodied in three bills, which will be submitted to the Legislature within a short time, and Dr. Parkhurst will make a vigorous effort to have the bills passed.

It has many radical features. A single-headed commission, and police trials by a board, consisting of three lawyers of five years' standing at the bar, who are to be paid $5,000 a year each, are provided for, and all policemen above the rank of Sergeant in the present force are made ineligible for reappointment.

The reorganization of the police is covered by a bill to be offered as a substitute for Senator Lexow's first bill. It coincides with the latter in that it provides for a commission of three persons to be appointed by the Mayor, to reorganize the department, but it requires the Mayor to sign all warrants of appointment and also permits him to proceed independently should he see fit. The Lexow bill does not allow the Mayor to make an appointment or dismissal unless suggested by the commission, and gives him only the power to veto. The Parkhurst bill, however, gives him the power both to veto and initiate.

The Parkhurst measure provides that the reorganization shall be effected in two distinct periods. The commission has until Aug. 1, although the date may be changed, to reorgapize the force above the rank of Sergeant, and none above that rank on the present force is to be retained. During this period the rank and file are not to be disturbed, and the new Captains and Superintendent will thus have an opportunity to become familiar with their duties without having inexperienced subordinates.

After Aug. 1, and until Feb. 1, the commission is to reorganize the department below the rank of Sergeant. It is proposed that policemen of ability and honesty shall be retained, and that when the reorganization is completed the new Chief and the Commissioner will have been in office long enough to be familiar with their duties.

The second bill amends Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, the Consolidation act. It provides for the government of the force according to what Mr. Moss has termed a duplex system, as being a clearer definition than single-headed commission. There are the two heads, having separate functions. There is to be but one Commissioner, and he is to have charge of the finances of the department, the property, and the Pension Fund, and to make appointments.

The head of the force to be known as Chief of Police is to have absolute control of the force, the power to assign, transfer, and prosecute before the Trial Board, and to suspend accused officers without pay for one month pending trial. He will be empowered to investigate all charges, and his duty is to inform the proper criminal authorities of crimes committed by officers, and to make rules for the government of the force, as do the present Commissioners.

The Mayor, to whom alone the Chief is made responsible for his acts, may summon him at any time to answer for the performance of official duties, and on the application of five citizens the Mayor must summon the Chief to answer their complaints. The bill does not give the Mayor the absolute power of removal, for either the Chief or the complaining citizens may appeal to the General Term, this court to take testimony and decide in accordance with the rights of the Chief and the best interests of the city.

A novel method has been devised for conducting the police trials. The third bill provides for the appointment of three lawyers of five years' standing each by the Mayor to try officers arraigned by the Chief.

In important cases the entire board must sit, but whe nthe charges are not grave, individual members may conduct the trials.

Business Men Support the President.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The business men of the country are on the side of Cleveland. They may not agree with all the details of his plan, but they pin their faith to him to get the country out of the snarl and tangle that incompetency has enmeshed it.

Opposed to him are all the professors of isms in the land, chief of whom are those who would force the country on to a silver basis, and the disciples of the greenback.

The blunders of Mr. Cleveland's leadership have been great and many. Admit them all—and yet the country has never doubted that he would hew to the line, as he saw the line, or that he would be faithful to the financial integrity of the Nation. He meant what he said in the last words of his message.

If Congress does not act, he still has the same authority to issue bonds that he had in November. The act under which he provided them was that of 1873. It gives him authority to issue a short 5 per cent. or a thirty-year 4. A 4 per cent. bond, running for thirty years, could unquestionably be placed, and by this sale the gold reserve could be maintained and the current deficit in the Treasury met.

He will act if Congress doesn't.

Pocketbook Politicians.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

Political gossips in New-York City insist that Senator Hill means Croker and Murphy when he speaks of "speculative sporting." They also insist that when he says he "despises" men who become active in political affairs in order "to secure personal gain and to promote self-aggrandizement," he has in mind the Tammany leaders and some of their allies in the State machine.

However that may be, the foregoing assertions of Senator Hill appeal to the common sense and good judgment of every intelligent Democrat. What the Senator says is a virtual declaration of war against pocketbook politicians and legislative freebooters. He cannot properly do a better service to the Democracy of the State than by prosecuting this war vigorously. From time to time in recent years The Courier has spoken plain words with reference to this subject, and we are gratified to see that the importance of the questions involved is receiving much larger recognition than it did a year or so ago.

Varied Products of Texas.

From The Chicago Journal.

"Texas," said Amos Houck of El Paso, "is a continent in herself. Her resources are so varied that she could successfully contest with China the latter's claim that the Flowery Kingdom's resources are such that her subjects are independent of the 'outside barbarian.' Texas, from a geographical point alone, is so great that certain sections have individual peculiarities, climatic and industrial, unknown in any other State of the Union or country of the world. San Antonio is the metropolis of the cattle, sheep-grazing, and live stock interests. Dallas is the market for grain and general agricultural produce. Waco is the distributing point for an immense cotton country. Tyler, the coming city of Eastern Texas, is the centre of the fruit-growing industry of that section. Even in matters maritime the State can hold her own, and the coast country is rich in sugar and rice, to say nothing of small fruits and vegetables."

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MEETING OF GRAND ARMY MEN

Officers Chosen—Flag for First Brigade of American Guard.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic of the City and County of New-York met last night in the Sixty-ninth Battalion Armory. Over 100 posts were represented, a majority of them by their commanders.

The chief purpose of the meeting was the election of officers. The result was as follows: Chairman—Col. Philip Biglin of Reno Post, No. 44, re-elected; First Vice Chairman—Joseph A. Goulden, Commander of Hancock Post, No. 259; Second Vice Chairman—Col. P. H. Murphy, Lafayette Post, No. 140, re-elected; Secretary—E. J. Atkinson, H. B. Claflin Post, No. 578, re-elected; Treasurer—Gen. Nicholas W. Day, John A. Dix Post, No. 135; Grand Marshal—Major Edward P. Dougherty, Commander of Veteran Post, No. 436; Sergeant at Arms—Willam Barry, Hooker Post, No. 128.

Commander W. H. Turner of Vanderbilt Post, No. 136, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Education of the City of New-York has taken up the question of military drill in the schools, as recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic at its National Encampments of 1883 and 1884, and indorsed by the Memorial Committee; and, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Memorial Committee, in annual meeting assembled, do hereby gratefully acknowledge the prompt and loyal action of the Board of Education of this city in adopting the recommendation of the Grand Army of the Republic; and

Resolved, That the Memorial Committee heartily indorse and approve of the plan proposed by the Advisory Council, who, under the Board of Education, have charge of this important matter; and

Resolved, That an official vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to Commissioner J. A. Goulden, Commander of Hancock Post, and to Commissioners Hubbell, Wehrum, Livingston, and Steers for their efforts in making the movement a success.

The committee also voted to present a flag to the First Brigade of the American Guard. This means the public school boys of this city. The presentation will be made next Saturday night at Madison Square Garden at the entertainment of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association. The flag will be presented by the newly-elected officers.

MRS. HENRY CAREY LOST IN NEW-YORK

Came from Philadelphia to Visit Friends, but Has Disappeared.

Henry Carey of 221 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, is hunting in New-York for his wife Hattie and their son James, four years old.

Mrs. Carey came to the city Saturday to visit her husband's aunt, Mrs. Kate Cannon of 310 East Forty-fourth Street.

She is supposed to have come to this city about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. At Police Headquarters it is said that a woman of her description, with two satchels and a boy four years old, called there at 10:45 o'clock Saturday night. She said she had just come from Philadelphia to visit an aunt, but had lost the address. She was told that there were no accommodations for her there, and she was directed to St. Barnabas's Home, near by.

Mrs. Cannon's son went to Philadelphia on Sunday, and Mr. Carey asked him how Mrs. Carey was getting along. Young Cannon said that she had not been at his mother's house. Accompanied by Mr. Cannon, Mr. Carey took the first train for New-York. Mr. Carey appeared at the East Fifty-first Street Station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in search of his wife, and was sent to Police Headquarters. Since that time the police have been looking for the missing woman.

Mrs. Carey wore a blue dress and black cape and small red bonnet. She is of slight build, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, has light brown hair, and is about twenty-four years old. The boy wore a gray cloak and brown silk skirt. When Mrs. Carey turned to leave Police Headquarters Saturday night she said to her boy: "Come on, Jim."

NEW HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES AT VERBANK

It Will Be the Gift of Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Red Hook.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Red Hook has had plans drawn for a home for consumptives at the Priory Farm, Verbank, which will cost $30,000 and accommodate 300 patients. It will be the second institution of its character in New-York State. The construction of the building will be begun as soon as the necessary details can be carried out. Thirty rooms will be set apart for private patients, to whom treatment and care will be furnished for a nominal sum.

The Priory Farm is managed by the Episcopal Order of Brothers of Nazareth, who maintain a home for wayward boys. The farm, chapel, home for boys, and other buildings are all the gift of Gen. de Peyster, who has spent many thousands of dollars for the support of the brothers, and the advancement of their work. He has also given the Methodists a home for girls, and built a new church for them in Red Hook at a total cost exceeding $50,000. The General's gifts to religious and benevolent societies within a few years are known to aggregate $200,000. He belongs to the old New-York family of de Peysters. One of his ancestors was prominent in colonial times as a magistrate in New-York, and the General is having a bronze statue of him made which he will present to that city.

The Trolley Car Cure.

From The Hartford Post.

If you see a man riding all day long in a trolley car, apparently for the mere pastime of the thing, you may make up your mind that he is a victim of rheumatism. Somehow or other, rheumatics have become possessed of the idea that the electric heat in the trolley car is a panacea to their pain-racked bones, and I know half a dozen men who spend three or four hours each day in the electric cars. And they declare, in evident sincerity, that they are being rapidly cured of their ailment.

MINNEAPOLIS IN PORT

The Cruiser Ordered Here to be Fitted as a Flagship.

FASTEST OF HER TYPE AFLOAT

To Go Into the Navy Yard Timber Dock—May Rejoin the Squadron of Evolution Before Changes Are Made.

The cruiser Minneapolis, which on a recent trial trip earned what will doubtless prove to be a fleeting distinction, that of "the fastest of her type afloat," made her first appearance in this harbor yesterday.

The vessel is from Norfolk, Va., which port she left Sunday morning. Her presence here is due to orders issued by the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 8, which directed that she be fitted as a flagship. The Norfolk Navy Yard being plentifully supplied with work at present, it was decided to send the ship here to have the necessary alterations made. These will consist principally in changes of the cabin quarters, so as to provide accommodations for the Admiral and his staff.

Another object in sending the vessel here is to place her in the commodious timber dry dock for the purpose of scaling off any marine growth that may have adhered to the submerged portions of her hull since she was launched.

As Admiral Meade is known to be very impatient to get his squadron assembled, the work of refitting the vessel, if it is undertaken now, will be hurried to completion as quickly as possible. Some doubt was expressed at the New-York Navy Yard yesterday as to whether subsequent orders would not modify the plan of making alterations until the return of the squadron from its West Indian cruise.

Should such orders be given, the Minneapolis will proceed to Newport as soon as she is taken out of dock, where her torpedo outfit will be placed on board. The vessel, in that event, will then rejoin the squadron of evolution.

The Minneapolis crossed the bar at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday and came to anchor off Tompkinsville. Capt. Wadleigh expects to take the vessel to the navy yard this morning. The timber dry dock will be prepared for her reception as soon as the Maine vacates it.

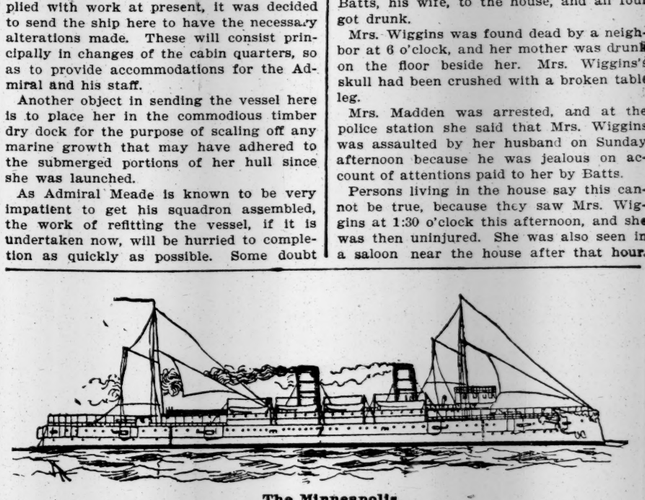
The Minneapolis is of the protected cruiser type, and belongs to the commerce-destroyer class, of which her fleet sister, the Columbia, is an example. The vessel was built, on plans designed by the Navy Department, by the William Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company. On her official trial trip, made July 14, 1894, the vessel maintained during a four hours' consecutive run an average speed of 23.73 knots per hour, and by that triumph was accorded a place at the head of her class. Incidentally, she succeeded in earning a bonus of $414,600 for her contractors.

The contract for building the ship was signed Aug. 31, 1891, the price for the vessel being $2,690,000. A bonus and a penalty clause were attached, but only the former was considered in making the final payment. The first keel plate was laid Dec. 16, 1891. The vessel was launched on Aug. 12, 1893. As she went overboard her career as "Cruiser No. 13" ceased and she became officially known as the Minneapolis.

The cruiser is of 8,005 tons displacement, has a length over all of 414 feet and 10 inches, and a beam of 58 feet and 2 inches. Her battery consists of one 8-inch rifle, two 6-inch rifles, eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve 6-pounders, four Gatling guns, and four 1-pounders. There are also four torpedo tubes.

The distinctive feature between the Columbia and the Minneapolis is the number of smokestacks, the Columbia having four and the Minneapolis only two. The Minneapolis carries a crew of nearly five hundred men all told. Following is a list of her officers:

Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Lieut-Commander E. H. Gheen, Lieutenants J. B. Murdock, R. H. Galt, G. H. Peters and J. H. Oliver; Lieut. (junior grade) John A. Bell, Ensigns Volney O. Chase, George Mallison, and J. R. P. Pringle; Naval Cadets (line division) L. S. Adams, F. L. Sandoz, M. J. Shaw, and R. W. McNeely; Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. F. Gates, Paymaster J. P. Loomis, Chief Engineer William A. Windsor, Passed Assistant Engineers A. B. Willets, and W. W. White, Assistant Engineer J. S. McKean, Naval Cadets (engineer division) H. T. Baker and Frank Lyon, First Lieutenant of Marines H. K. White, Boatswain John Sutton, Acting Gunner James Shannon, and Carpenter Henry Rigby.



The Minneapolis.
The Fastest of Her Type Afloat.

A ROCHESTER MAN'S TROUBLES

Charles Young Now in Custody in England for Shooting an Officer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Superintendent of Police Cleary this morning received from the Chief Constable of Worcestershire, England, a communication concerning Charles Young, the saloon broker, formerly of this city, who figured so much in the courts here.

Young fled to England while under an indictment for assault in the first degree, was extradited, and sentenced to Auburn Prison, released on habeas corpus proceedings on the ground that his extradition was illegal, returned to England, and brought suit for damages for false imprisonment against the County of Monroe. Young is now in custody in England on a charge of attempting to kill an officer. The officer was shot by Young four times and is in a critical condition.

NO CABINET YET FOR WHITEWAY

The Political Situation in Newfoundland More Complicated than Ever.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Feb. 4.—The friction among the Whitewayites is becoming greater, and the prospects of forming a Cabinet are less favorable. The members of the Legislative Assembly whose retirement is wanted refuse to withdraw unless they are guaranteed positions, which Sir William Whiteway is unable to give.

A caucus was held to-day. No arrangement is expected before Wednesday, pending an answer to a dispatch sent to the British Government asking what assistance it is prepared to give if the Newfoundland Government accepts a royal commission of inquiry and agrees to adopt its recommendations. It is hoped that the Imperial Government will promise something that will enable the Whitewayites to accept a commission without the loss of prestige that would be involved in an unconditional acceptance.

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HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

KILLED IN HER MOTHER'S HOUSE

Mrs. Rose Wiggins Had Been Drinking—Theodore Batts Missing.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—Rose Wiggins, wife of William Wiggins, an engineer on the tugboat Belle McWilliams, left her home in the Arlington flats this morning to visit her mother, Mrs. Ellen Madden, a widow, living at 36 Morris Street. Mrs. Madden invited Theodore Batts and Annie Batts, his wife, to the house, and all four got drunk.

Mrs. Wiggins was found dead by a neighbor at 6 o'clock, and her mother was drunk on the floor beside her. Mrs. Wiggins's skull had been crushed with a broken table leg.

Mrs. Madden was arrested, and at the police station she said that Mrs. Wiggins was assaulted by her husband on Sunday afternoon because he was jealous on account of attentions paid to her by Batts.

Persons living in the house say this cannot

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—A Bunch of Violets.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 34th St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Water Color Exhibit.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The District Attorney.
ELIOT, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Twentieth Century Girl.
BLOOMINGDALE'S, 3d Av-59th, 60th St—Napoleon Exhibit.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Orient Express and A Tragedy Rehearsed.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Grand Concerts—Wax Works. Pantomimes.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Humanity.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Flams.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Cotton King.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—The Major.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Vasantasena.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Case of Rebellious Susan.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th, 41st St—8:00—Les Huguenots.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—The Fatal Card.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
ST. JAMES HALL, Broadway-29th St—Lecture on Japo-Chinese War.
333 FOURTH AV—9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrille Glassware.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	40	22	3:30 P. M.	31	26
6 A. M.	35	23	6 P. M.	29	20
9 A. M.	34	24	9 P. M.	24	16
12 M.	32	25	12 P. M.	19	10

Average temperature yesterday.....20¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....30½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....27
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, followed by Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

FOR HOME RULE.

There was plain talk at the mass meeting last night, and the meaning of the meeting was plain. It was a demand in the name of 150,000 voters that the people of New-York City be allowed to manage their municipal affairs in their own way, free from the dictation of a boss or the meddling of a boss's hirelings.

The people of New-York do not ask much of the Legislature. They ask for home rule. They ask that their bills, not Mr. Platt's bills, be passed. They ask that no legislation be had that will perpetuate partisan and corrupt control in the departments. But this they ask with emphasis and resolution.

Last night's mass meeting was only the first. This city has bent stubborn Legislatures to its will before now. It will bend this one. The "gang of reformers" and the 150,000 voters behind them will make political ghosts of those who have the hardihood to resist them.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S GUESS.

Secretary Carlisle has a positive genius for the inopportune. His cheerful reply to the Senate resolution of Jan. 28 is a masterpiece of the difficult art of doing a thing at the precise moment when it will produce the utmost possible mischief and confusion.

If there remained a spark of hope for the gold bond bill which President Cleveland has besought Congress to pass, Mr. Carlisle's letter has quenched it.

We recall a precedent. The House accepted the Senate amendments to the Wilson bill last Summer on the express pledge that the Senate would, in turn, pass the supplementary House bills putting sugar, coal, and iron on the free list. These bills were intended to correct some of the most glaring atrocities of the Senate's tariff work. When they reached the Senate, Mr. Harris asked Mr. Carlisle some questions about their effect upon the revenues. The Secretary replied in a remarkable letter that, in his opinion, it would be most unwise to enact the bills. The Secretary of the Treasury and the President's chief adviser put himself on record as strenuously opposing measures favored by the Administration and involving the honor and the solemn pledges of the Democratic Party.

In his annual report for 1893 the Secretary estimated that the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, would exceed the receipts by $28,000,000. The actual deficit was $69,803,260. The Secretary was $41,803,260 out of the way. In his report of Dec. 3 last he estimates the deficit for the current fiscal year ending June 30 at $20,000,000. At the end of January, with only five months remaining, the deficit amounted to $34,754,299. To make good his estimate of Dec. 3 the revenues must exceed the receipts by $14,000,000 for the next five months, and then, to make good his yesterday's estimate of $22,563,023 surplus for the calendar year 1895, an excess of revenue amounting to only $8,000,000 will be required for the last six months of the year. This has the look of an ill-balanced estimate.

Mr. Carlisle must answer the questions of honorable Senators about the finances. Undoubtedly he must give the best answers he can. Of course, too, his fatal gift for untimeliness compels him to put in his answers when they will most obstruct the President's policy and do the most harm. But in December, 1893, the Secretary was unable to guess within $41,000,000 of the year's deficit. If his estimate of $22,000,000 surplus for this calendar year is subject to a like correction by the fact, there may be a deficit of $19,000,000.

It would seem that there need be no great rush about information containing 200 per cent. margin of error.

EXCISE LEGISLATION.

We do not expect to see any radical revision of the excise law of the State at the present session of the Legislature. There is too much else to do which is of more immediate, if not greater, importance, and which the public is taking greater interest in. Besides, we doubt if the Republican majority is at all anxious to revise the law in the direction of increased restriction. But this is no reason against presenting bills or against agitating the question of improving the law.

The bill prepared for the Excise Reform Association has some good features, but those to which the association attaches the most importance are the very ones that will prevent its passage. High license and a restriction of the number of saloons has been before the Legislature repeatedly when the conditions for excise legislation of a restrictive kind were far more favorable than they are now.

The idea of taking the liquor traffic out of politics is a good one, but it is doubtful whether the method provided for in this bill is the best. Little discretion would be left to the authority issuing licenses, but the greatest difficulty has come from the authority charged with enforcing the law after licenses are granted.

The great need just now, especially in large cities, is not so much closer restriction as a law that is enforceable. Sunday prohibition has been the chief cause of violation of law, of police corruption in connection with saloons, and of making liquor dealers a power in politics. This bill proposes to increase, rather than relax, restriction at the very point where it has done much more harm than good. The local option provided for is of no use to the cities. They should be allowed to decide for themselves the question about which their people have a difference of opinion and in regard to which their requirements differ from those of other communities.

AN UNCALLED-FOR MEASURE.

The spirited charge of City Judge Cowing to the Grand Jury, directing it to investigate the Court of General Sessions, was provoked by the introduction in the Senate at Albany by Mr. Robertson of Westchester County of a bill to magnify the importance of the Recorder and to transfer to him the power now held by the Judges of the court in regard to the appointment of clerks and other employés, which is taken as implying some reflection upon the court as heretofore constituted. So far as we are aware, this measure has not been called for by any disclosures affecting the Court of General Sessions, or by any public demand emanating from the City of New-York.

At present the Recorder, the City Judge, and the two Judges of the Court of General Sessions are on an equal footing. Each receives a salary of $12,000 a year and is not allowed "any other compensation for holding any other court or for acting in dispossession or other judicial proceedings appertaining to his office." The pending bill makes the Recorder the presiding Judge of the Court of General Sessions and fixes his salary at $17,500.

But the most extraordinary provision of this bill is one that empowers the Recorder to "remove any person now holding by appointment any office, place, or employment in the Court of General Sessions," and within ninety days of the passage of the act to appoint all the clerks, interpreters, stenographers, and attendants. A general power of removal and appointment in respect to these officers is also conferred upon him. At present the law provides for the appointment of these employés of the court by the Judges thereof.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the other Judges resent this proposition as implying something wrong in the way the "patronage" of the court has been heretofore used, or in the character and conduct of those appointed to its service. Unless something of the kind is shown, there can be no justification of the radical change proposed and the sudden elevation of the Recorder to a pedestal above the other Judges.

The qualities which the present Recorder has been proved to possess are of value in the place he now holds. They afford no reason for elevating him over associates who have had long experience and whose ability and integrity have not been questioned. They will justify giving him control over the appointments of the court only in case it can be shown that the power has been misused in the hands of the Judges as a body, and should be taken from them for that reason. Judge Cowing is not only not a Tammany man, but he is not a Democrat, and the charge to the Grand Jury comes with more effect from him than it could come from Judge Martine or Judge Fitzgerald. It is to be hoped that the "inquest" suggested will be made, and will be made independently, impartially, and thoroughly. If there is anything the matter with the Court of General Sessions, by all means let it be known before it is given over to the control of the newly-elected Recorder.

THE JAPANESE IN CHINA.

The latest news from the East indicates that the Japanese knew very well what they were about when they kept on prodding the Chinese and carrying on offensive operations, in spite of the rigorous climate of Manchuria, at a season when it seems to have been expected that active operations would cease. One of the innovations that Napoleon made in the art of war was to keep stirring when the accepted convention was that he should remain quiescent. During the eighteenth century, when wars lasted for years and decades, it was understood that after the first snowfall the troops should retire into their respective Winter quarters, make themselves as comfortable as possible, and do nothing to annoy the enemy or make him uncomfortable until the snow melted and the roads dried out in the Spring. In fact, this hibernation had come to be regarded as one of the rules of the game which no gentlemanlike player would violate. Frederick the Great did a good deal toward breaking it up by paying small attention to it when he thought he could violate it with advantage. That was one of the reasons why in French and Austrian military circles he came to be regarded as "no gentleman." In the next generation Napoleon transacted business so much later in the Autumn and so much earlier in the Spring than his antagonists, in addition to behaving in the field with so rude a disregard of their feelings, that the agreement that he was no gentleman became universal throughout Europe.

Now, the Japanese have heard of Frederick the Great and Napoleon, as they have heard of everything else that is going, and have perceived the practical advantages that accrued from the ungentlemanly conduct of those commanders. The Chinese have not only never heard of Frederick the Great or Napoleon, but they have not heard of the old school officers who were disgusted with the procedures of those disorderly and violent persons. They have arrived, however, by their own methods, at the position of these conservatives. The standard edition of Confucius's Tactics, which is now in use in the Chinese Army, is that of 504 B. C. In this the sage expressly states that snow is the emblem of peace, and that the wise commander is he who provides cantonments for his troops when the first wildfowl flies southward. These precepts have been piously observed by the Chinese commanders and persistently defied by the Japanese, who have thereby proved that the Chinese Emperor accurately described them in his proclamation as "vermin."

While the Chinese commanders have been watching with solicitude for the indications furnished by the first appearance of the Chinese woodchuck as to the approach of the appropriate season for hostilities, the Japanese have been making war. Undoubtedly the capture of Port Arthur was regarded by the Chinese officers as a barbarous violation of the rules of war. The capture of Wei-Hai-Wei is more offensive still. But the convincing proof to the Chinese of the inferiority in civilization of the Japanese will be found in the treatment of the Chinese envoys sent to negotiate peace. The exclusion of Mr. John W. Foster from the council will not be so much resented by the Chinese. The real grievance is the new one, that when it appeared that the Chinese envoys were not "plenipotentiaries," and had no power definitely to arrange terms of peace, the Japanese declined to confer with them and brutally ordered them to leave the country forthwith, under an escort of police. The sending of these powerless persons was a characteristic Chinese trick, and an exhibition of what still passes in China for "diplomacy." If the Japanese had kindly consented to intermit all hostile operations while the "negotiations" were going on, and had consented to protract the negotiations that could come to nothing to the length of a debate on the currency in the Senate of the United States, China would have had an opportunity to prepare a more respectable defense than she has hitherto shown. She would also have had the advantage of the chapter of accidents, and would have been able to invoke intervention at all the Courts in Europe. These bright hopes have been frustrated by the businesslike and Bismarckian brutality of the Japanese. The bombardment of Wei-Hai-Wei on the one hand, and the dismissal of the envoys on the other, will be likely to impress upon the Chinese mind that victory is more advantageous than defeat, and that it is necessary for the vanquished to abide the fate of war.

TO REDUCE BY FORTY PER CENT.?

Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, President of the Diamond Plate-Glass Company, who has recently been a prominent figure in the movement for the formation of a Plate-Glass Trust, now predicts (the Trust having been completed) that the effect of the new combination upon prices will be to reduce the cost of plate glass to consumers by 40 per cent. We fear that Col. Conger has been misled or that he has overlooked some serious error in his calculations. There was a combination of the plate-glass manufacturers two years ago, but the manufacturers were not so closely bound together in it as they are, we understand, in the new Trust, which resembles that of the sugar refiners. That combination was dissolved in October or November, 1893, and what was the effect of this dissolution upon prices? They fell immediately 20 per cent. Col. Conger was also interested in that combination, but we do not remember that he had predicted a reduction of prices by 40 per cent. as the purpose and result of the making of it. If combination in the plate-glass industry does cause a reduction of prices, why did not prices advance when that combination was dissolved in 1893? The fact that the dissolution was followed at once by a reduction of 20 per cent. seems to indicate that the purpose of the combination was to increase prices rather than to lower them.

Certain events connected with the negotiations for the completion of this new combination tend to confirm an impression that Col. Conger has dropped essential figures somewhere in his calculations. It was in the latter part of November last that the manufacturers came together to consider the expediency of making the combination, and during the first week of December they held meetings in Pittsburg. After their plan had been completed, as they supposed, the withdrawal of President Howard of the Howard Plate-Glass Works upset everything for a time. Because of this unforeseen defection, the remaining manufacturers ordered a reduction, on Jan. 1, of 20 per cent. in prices. This made the wholesale dealers angry. The Chicago Tribune interviewed some of them, and then published the following explanation:

"Negotiations have been pending for several months for a combination of all the plate-glass works, and the deal was announced to go into effect Jan. 1. An immediate advance in plate-glass prices was to take effect at the same time, and on the strength of this assurance the jobbers bought up every foot of glass in the country on a speculation. The manufacturers parted with all the stock on hand as a favor to them. Now comes the cruel announcement that the deal has fallen through, and that present 'bottom' prices must suffer anotner cut of 20 per cent. This loads the heaviest portion of the loss on the jobbers."

It was stated afterward, however, that the purpose of those who ordered the reduction was to bring President Howard to terms, and on Jan. 7 it was reported that he had reconsidered his decision and come in. On that date, therefore, the order for a reduction of 20 per cent. was rescinded. If the combination now cuts prices down 40 per cent., the decline will be measured, therefore, with respect to the price basis existing in November and December. But, as we have seen, the wholesale dealers were in some way led to expect—and we presume they still expect—an advance instead of any reduction whatever. If prices fall 40 per cent. they will be angry again. If Col. Conger had unfolded to them the new combination's intention to reduce prices by 40 per cent. they would not have loaded up their warehouses with glass at the old prices.

The press dispatch from Washington which quotes from an interview with Col. Conger his prediction that the new association will reduce the price to consumers by 40 per cent. also contains the following statement, which appears to have come from him:

"The [tariff] bill, as finally passed by the Senate, made a cut of 30 per cent. in tariff rates on imported glass. The manufacturers have come to the conclusion that they not only can stand this cut, but can reduce the price of American plate-glass to consumers by 40 per cent."

This is rather interesting, in view of what the manufacturers and the Republican newspapers have been saying about the blighting effect of the new rates on plate glass. But, as a matter of fact, the new tariff did not make "a cut of 30 per cent." On all sizes of cast polished plate glass not larger than 2 by 2½ feet the new duties are the same as the old ones. On sizes larger than 2 by 2½ feet, but not larger than 2 by 5 feet, the old duty was 25 cents a square foot and the new one is 22½ cents, which, owing to the general decline of prices, is really as high an ad valorem rate as the McKinley duty was. On all sizes larger than 2 by 5 feet the specific duty was reduced from 50 cents per square foot to 35 cents, and here there was an apparent reduction of 30 per cent., but the old duty was equivalent to 174½ per cent. ad valorem!

Within the limits as to which the old duties were retained may be found more than one-half of the imports of cast polished plate glass in the fiscal year 1893. Here are the figures for the sizes as to which the duties were reduced:

	Imports in Feet.	Ad Valorem Value.	Rate of Duty.
Above 2x2½ feet and not above 2x5	1,081,696	$277,275	97½
Above 2x5 feet...	346,938	99,436	174½

Upon the basis of the values in that year, the duties have been reduced, for the first paragraph, to 87¾ per cent., and for the second paragraph to 122 per cent. But the decline of prices everywhere leaves the duty in the first case practically as high as the McKinley rate, and almost as high in the case of the large sizes. Even at the values of two years ago the present duty on the large sizes is 122 per cent.!

It is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding about this. The duties on plate glass are still very high, almost, if not quite, as high, in proportion to value, as the duties of the McKinley tariff were, and the profits of the industry in this country in past years have been so inviting that the productive capacity of the domestic plants now in existence largely exceeds the entire consumption of plate glass in this country.

We think there may be some mistake about this announcement that the domestic manufacturing corporations (there were eleven of them in 1893, and the number has since been reduced by consolidations) have combined to reduce prices by 40 per cent. We have heard of similar combinations that were formed in order that by suppressing competition full advantage of high tariff duties might be taken and enjoyed by keeping prices "up to the importing point," and surely the duties on plate glass are high, as we have shown.

The chief need of Brooklyn seems at present to be an efficient police. The people of the State of New-York, at an expense of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, have succeeded, by means of the militia, in crushing out all organized resistance to the law and all organized interference with the pursuit of their lawful business by the street car lines. They have reduced the lawbreaking to a point where it is mere unorganized and sporadic disorder, with which an efficient police can cope. But, nevertheless, traffic is interrupted and order disturbed by casual gangs of hoodlums. The police are either unable or unwilling to make travel secure through the streets of Brooklyn. Whichever is the case, the responsibility rests upon the Mayor. He has the powers which we desire for the Mayor of New-York. He could make it understood in twenty-four hours that if the police did not keep order it would be worse for the police. Why does he not make use of his powers?

Although the mortality from diphtheria in Havana is not large, (being in the neighborhood of 110 per annum,) measures were promptly taken by the physicians and bacteriologists of that city to provide for a home supply of the antitoxine serum, and two horses were inoculated for the first time on Dec. 15. Two or three more will be made immune, and it is the intention of those engaged in this work to produce enough of the remedy to supply the wants of the entire island. It appears that some difficulty was experienced at first on account of the prevalence in Havana of an epidemic of glanders. The horses selected, however, were carefully subjected to the mallein test and were proved to be free from this disease. Mallein is a preparation of the harmful product of the bacillus of glanders, just as tuberculin—which is used in testing cattle for tuberculosis—is a preparation of the toxic product of the tubercle bacillus, and these two diagnostic agents are used in the same way. It may not be generally known that for two or three years past mallein has been produced and supplied to those who needed it by the Agricultural Department at Washington.

A St. Louis jury has just appraised a kiss at $2,500, and has condemned Mr. A. B. Carpenter, who, it seems, "stole" the kiss in question from Mrs. Sarah M. Pierce, to pay that sum in good and lawful money, presumably gold, to the victim of his larcenous act. Now, it is not the intention of The Times to condone the theft of kisses, any more than of anything else, but it does seem that $2,500 is a somewhat heavy, and possibly excessive, value to place on what is, after all, merely an obstructed inhalation. If Mr. Carpenter is content, of course, that settles the whole matter; but when one reflects on the wide variety and great excellence of the kisses that have been obtained in the past, and perhaps will be in the future, simply for the asking, and of the others, equally, and perhaps more, numerous, that have been taken without any asking at all, (in other words stolen,) about none of which jurymen will ever be asked to puzzle their brains, the conclusion is almost inevitable that Mrs. Sarah M. Pierce must be possessed of charms in comparison with which those of Mrs. Helen O'T. Menelaus were but poor, vain things, or else that Mr. A. B. Carpenter has been ill used. Another problem that presents itself concerns the probable size of the estate which Mrs. Sarah M. Pierce may acquire by allowing her entire stock of kisses to be stolen. St. Louis is a large town, and there are others even larger, where, if provided with proper affidavits from Mr. A. B. Carpenter, she might easily grow wealthy beyond the often-mentioned and doubtless comprehensive dreams of avarice.

Dickens, who so often studied with delighted interest the applications of English law to particular cases, would have found a subject worthy of his grimmest humor in the fact, cabled yesterday from London, that when the master of a fishing smack, cruising near where the Elbe went down, saw floating in the water a dead body, which was doubtless that of a victim of the great disaster, he made no effort to rescue it from the waves and carry it ashore for identification and burial. Instead, he sailed past and away from the doleful bit of flotsam as quickly as circumstances would permit, not, as one might suppose, because he was a particularly hard-hearted and cold-blooded mariner, but because, "recently, after landing a body, he had been forced to pay the funeral expenses." Curious as that experience had been, and delightfully illustrative as it was of "crowner's 'quest" wisdom, the Captain had no inclination to repeat it. One lesson had been enough to teach him the great principle that common sense cannot be allowed to interfere with consistency in the enforcement of a Parliamentary act, and what, in comparison with that, is the continued agonized uncertainty of some German wife or mother?

"HUMANITY" A GREAT "GO"

Sutton Vane's Newest Machine-Made Melodrama Is a Great Success at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Sutton Vane has one unfailing recipe for manufacturing a melodrama. It is not new or original with him, but he has learned how to use it to perfection. He rarely has a failure, and since he put together "The Span of Life" he has produced a number of stage pieces almost as successful as that was. "The Cotton King" is one of them, and "Humanity," which was placed on the stage of Mr. Rosenquest's Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, is the latest. It has all the essential elements of the others, including the deplorable villain who betrays a humble girl and then tries to fasten his crime upon the impeccable and most ingenuous hero, whose sweetheart the villain is determined to marry.

It also includes a duplicate of the bomb explosion scene in "The Fatal Card," with improvements, which will associate it in the public mind with the scene of the descending elevator in "The Cotton King"—the same old trick scene of melodrama, the railroad rescue of "Under the Gaslight," and the buzz-saw incident of "Blue Jeans." The hero is tied to a post in an old house in South Africa. The heroine is on the roof and the door to the stairway is locked. The villain places a loaded shell near the hero and lights the fuse. The heroine hears the hero's cry of alarm, breaks down the door with the butt of a rifle, descends the stairs, seizes the heavy, blazing shell, carries it with difficulty to the window, and throws it out. And then the explosion! Such an explosion, too! It demolishes everything in sight, excepting the hero and heroine, leaving them alive, sound and free! Free to return to England and meet the villain face to face again! But that meeting is brief, for the officers of the law are in waiting, there, and the missing witness, in whose absence the desperate and now shockingly demented villain hopes to fasten the crime of murder on the hero, turns up in the nick of time.

The fight on horseback is much less effective than the explosion. Horses are never good actors, and the stage of the Fourteenth Street Theatre is too small for cavalry practice. But "Humanity" is full of stirring scenes that do not fail of effect, and though it is all highly improbable, and the stage law of coincidence is somewhat overworked in its development, and its text is largely buncombe, it is bound to succeed.

People who go to the Fourteenth Street Theatre like noisy, effective melodrama, in which the blood and gunpowder and pathos are well mingled with sturdy, easily appreciated humor. "Humanity" was received with tremendous acclaim last night. The boys in the gallery went in raptures over it.

They especially liked Doré Davidson in the rôle of a Hebrew money lender, with a keen eye for finance, but a heart as big and as pure as the diamond in his shirt bosom. They began to call early in the evening for his son, Ikey, of whom he was so fond, and just before the last curtain their call was answered. Ikey appeared then, and satisfied them. He was a foot and a half high, and his diamond was bigger than the paternal jewel.

The performance was all commendably vigorous and good, Mr. Grismer, Miss Davies, and Mr. Hamilton playing their strong rôles in a strong manner; and the scenery was excellent.

Lieut. Bevis Cranbourne	Joseph R. Grismer
Sir Felix Cranbourne	Scott Cooper
Lady Cranbourne	Mary Davenport
Vera Cranbourne	Belle Bucklin
Major Dangerfield	Frazer Coulter
Lieut. "Baby" Bembrose	Charles J. Jackson
Mathew Penn	Theodore Hamilton
Keziah Penn	Bebe Vining
Lesbia Penn	Agnes Rose Lane
Manasses Marks	Doré Davidson
Ikey Marks	Sadie Price
Jerry Gratton	James E. Sullivan
Isaac Burke	Arthur Ebbets
Martinus Hoffmeyer	Clarence Ferguson
Paul Volloo	Rosa D. O'Neal
Alma Dunbar	Phoebe Davies

Brooklyn Park Theatre.

Rose Coghlan and her company, which includes Frederick De Belleville, John T. Sullivan, Henry Jewett, J. W. Shannon, Luke Martin, Beatrice Moreland, and Mabel Eaton, began a week's engagement at the Park last night, presenting Mrs. Pacheco's drama, "To Nemesis," which was magnificently set upon the stage and well acted.

Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn.

Della Fox and her comic opera company, including Paul Arthur, Jefferson De Angelis, Villa Knox, and Marie Celeste, appeared in Mr. Knowles's Brooklyn theatre last night in "The Little Trooper." Clay Greene and William Forest's lively adaptation of the French "Clairette." The operetta was beautifully staged and sung, and acted in a competent and lively manner.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Proctor's Theatre.—The main feature of the programme at Proctor's this week is Susanna Shaffer, who made her American début yesterday. She is, like her brother Severus, a juggler, but her feet are quite as dexterous as his hands. She manipulates with her feet unwieldy articles of furniture and many curious objects, which she keeps whirling and spinning in the air without the least apparent effort or the slightest miscalculation. Princess Paulina, the living doll, and the muscular Romas continue, and there is a merry-go-round of new vaudeville features, prominent among which are Stuart, the male Patti; Lina and Vani, unique acrobats and singers; Watson and Dupre, droll German knockabouts; C. W. Williams, an expert ventriloquist, and the wonderful tricks of Prof. Wormwood's educated dogs and monkeys.

—Koster and Bial's.—Cissie Loftus is still the leading feature of the the attractions at Koster and Bial's. The little English artist added several new faces and voices to her collection of imitations last night, and was rewarded by liberal applause for her work. Alcide Capitaine, the clever young female gymnast, made her reappearance, and was cordially welcomed. Others who contributed to an entertaining vaudeville bill were the Dixon brothers, comedians and clowns; Paul Cinquevalli, the king of jugglers; M. Stainville, in new character impersonations; Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso; les four Diez's, a clever quartet of French singers and dancers; the brothers Rossow, lilliputian athletes, and Mlle. Petrescu, contortionist. The living pictures are still popular.

—Eden Musée.—The concerts at the Eden Musée by the Gypsy Orchestra are of such a good character that they are fast making that popular resort notable for its music. At every concert there are selections from the popular operas, and, in addition, the quaint gypsy music, which first made this orchestra celebrated. The three-act pantomime, "A Dresden Shepherdess," is performed between two parts of the concert programme, and it continues for an hour and a half. Its success has been assured from the first. The hundreds of wax groups and figures are being constantly changed and rearranged so that each day the Musée presents a new appearance. The artists are constantly at work keeping the history of the world in wax complete.

—Harlem Opera House.—Sutton Vane's thrilling melodrama, "The Cotton King," is this week's play at Mr. Hammerstein's Harlem Opera House. It is set with elaborate and beautiful scenery, the pastoral views of Acts I., II., and V., and the pictures of the mill yards and the interior of the carpet manufactory, with the machinery at work, all being unusually attractive. The great mechanical scene of the play represents the rescue of a girl whom the arch villain has locked in a shaft under the freight elevator, which is seen quickly descending. The acting throughout is vigorous and forcible.

—Tony Pastor's.—The extra matinée at popular prices given at Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday afternoon proved very successful, a large audience being in attendance. An excellent variety bill is presented at this house this week. Henri Corwan, Europe's leading fantastic and shadowgraph artist, who made his American début yesterday, was received with great favor, as were all the performers, including Gus Williams, Mlle. Floccie, Polly Holmes, the Fergusons, dancers; the St. Felix sisters, Hogan and Glenroy, as the tramp and the professor, and Violet Deane, the "lightning artist."

—Grand Opera House.—William Hoey, the originator of the peculiar kind of stage tramp now so popular in comic pieces, is this week's star at the Grand Opera House. He is associated with John C. Rice, the Merrilies sisters, and other popular performers, and "The Flams" is his play. In this Mr. Hoey represents the common or garden variety of the American loafer, masquerading as a foreign Duke, a man of fashion, a Scottish Highlander, and the spirit of a departed knight in full armor. He is a broad caricaturist, and his peculiar humor is liked by a large part of the public.

—"The Major" at Harrigan's.—The postponement of the revival of "The Major," which was announced at Harrigan's for last night, was due to the fact that the explosion scene did not work perfectly at the dress rehearsal on Sunday night, and Manager Hanley did not propose to take any risks at a public performance. At the rehearsal last night everything went smoothly, and Major Gilfeather will certainly renew his acquaintance with his old friends to-night.

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE JUDGE HOAR

Humorous Even on His Dying Bed—Gift of His Remaining Cigars.

From The Boston Herald.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar was always an earnest opponent of Gen. Butler, and this opposition was one of the reasons for his dislike for Wendell Phillips, outside of his disapproval of attacks that Phillips made in his speeches on Lincoln and other public men, whom Judge Hoar respected. Because of Hoar's opposition to Butler, Phillips at one time made a bitter attack upon the Judge. Soon after the attack, the famous agitator lectured in Concord, and, while there attempted to visit Emerson. Emerson resented the attack that Phillips had made on Hoar, and emphatically refused to receive Phillips.

Out of this feeling between the Judge and the agitator came what is, perhaps, Judge Hoar's best-known remark, and the one that has oftenest been seen in print. After Phillips's death, some one met Judge Hoar and asked him if he intended to attend the funeral. "No," answered the Judge, "I don't; but I approve of it."

Another remark ascribed to Judge Hoar in regard to Phillips's death—that, if he had joined the majority, it was for the first time—the Judge denied making.

During his last illness Judge Hoar lost none of his old-time wit, but only a few of his sayings have been allowed to get to the public ear.

After the dinner to the Hon. Edward L. Pierce he read the report of his brother's statement that, in his opinion, those present would never look upon the face of Judge Hoar again, and he read, too, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams's statement that the Judge had a pair of sleeve buttons given to him by Gov. Andrew, which he (Judge Hoar) had promised to leave to Mr. Adams.

The Judge's eyes twinkled, and, calling one of his sons to him, said: "Well, young man, I think that my friends hardly expect me to last a great while longer. I see that George has given me up, and Charley Adams has already begun to administer my effects."

One day, in a letter to one of his sons, he wrote something like this: "I am engaged at the present time in the pleasurable occupation of dying. Whatever else may be said, there is one satisfaction in the work, and that is that I have ample time for it."

An unsettled business affair with a man named Coffin worried the Judge during the early part of his illness, and one of his sons, in order to relie

FIGHTING AT WEI-HAI-WEI

Tartar Commander Encamped at New-Chwang with a Large Army.

DOUBT ABOUT CONCORD'S CAPTIVES

Count Ito Assures the Peace Envoys that They Will Be Heard When They Come with Proper Authority.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says:

"Admiral Ito reports that in consequence of the severe snowstorms and heavy gales which have prevailed since Jan. 31, the Japanese fleet has been obliged to take shelter at Yung-Cheng, leaving only a small squadron to watch operations at Wei-Hai-Wei.

The cold is intense, the guns of the war ships being covered with ice. English, French German, and Italian war ships are watching the fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei.

"The transport Yokohama left Yung-Cheng for Port Arthur on the morning of Feb. 3. She reports that the Japanese fleet had returned from Yung-Cheng, and was off Wei-Hai-Wei. In passing that place the Yokohama observed that all of the land forts were firing upon the Chinese fleet, which was returning the fire."

A dispatch to the Central News says that the Chinese General Sung is encamped outside of New-Chwang with 50,000 men. Gen. Sing reports having lost 500 men in trying to recapture Kaichow.

The Japanese are within ten miles of New-Chwang. It is expected that they will take the foreign settlement there and then march to Shan-Hai-Kuan. Mobs of rowdies infest the settlement, and have raided the houses of several native merchants, plundering the houses and wounding many of the inmates.

Minister Kurino has received the following statement by cable of the reason why the Japanese Government declined to treat with the Chinese envoys:

At the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China on the 2d inst., Count Ito, in an address to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, pointed out to them the defectiveness and insufficiency of their powers.

He gave them positive assurances, however, that whenever China manifested a serious and sincere desire for peace by confiding actual full powers to Chinese officials of such a nature and scope as would render it certain that the terms which might be agreed upon would be confirmed by the Chinese Government, and would actually be carried out in good faith, Japan would be prepared to enter upon new negotiations.

The contents of the credentials of the Chinese envoys are known to the officials of the Japanese Legation here, but they decline to talk about the matter, further than to say that their powers were simply ad referendum and not plenipotentiary.

A cable message containing a synopsis of the credentials was sent to all Japanese representatives abroad, to be communicated by the latter to the Governments to which they are accredited, and, by this means, to show thoroughly why Japan refused to treat with the peace envoys.

Secretary Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Dun, at Tokio, as follows:

"Chinese peace envoys left yesterday. Their credentials defective."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Neither State nor Navy Department has received any confirmation of the alleged capture of some of the Concord's officers and crew by the Chinese, as reported in a Chin Kiang dispatch, and the authenticity of the rumor is therefore gravely doubted.

The last dispatch received at the Navy Department from the Concord was dated Feb. 1, announcing her arrival at Chin Kiang from Woosung and Shanghai.

The cruiser spent the month of December 800 miles up the Yang Tse Kiang, and, after descending the river in January, was presumably on her way up the stream again, Chin Kiang being about 250 miles from Shanghai and 170 miles above Woosung, which is at the mouth.

Chin Kiang is a treaty port, and derives its importance from being at the terminus of the Grand Canal. It is a walled town about four miles in circuit and is well fortified. The fortifications are along the river, the town being half a mile beyond them.

It is thought possible that Commander Craig of the Concord has been deterred from going ashore to communicate with the department by the feeling which must have resulted from the capture of the Concord's party, if the report of their capture be true.

The United States Consul at Chin Kiang is Alexander C. Jones, but the State Department has had no report from him. The fact that Chin Kiang is not a submarine cable station, and that the land telegraph lines are in Chinese hands, would account for the failure to receive detailed advices from there.

Until something definite is heard from official sources the Navy Department will take no action. The nearest ships that could go to the assistance of the Concord are at Che Foo, over 600 miles away. Neither the Baltimore nor the Charleston would be able to reach Chin Kiang in less than three days. Naval officers fail to see what could be accomplished by the presence of other ships, as the men, if arrested, have probably been taken inland. Unless, however, the situation is much more critical than is believed, no doubt is expressed that the prisoners would be promptly delivered to the American Consul for trial on his demand.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times's correspondent in Tien-Tsin says:

"The six guns of the northern forts at Wei-Hai-Wei, which the Japanese captured after a severe struggle, are believed to have been disabled. Admiral Ting landed 2,000 men on the 30th, to endeavor to recapture the southern forts; later they re-embarked. Ting took active part in the defense of the land positions. His conduct is highly commended. The Chinese commanders at Wei-Hai-Wei were at variance."

THE WORKINGMEN GREET DIAZ.

Semi-Official Announcement that a Boundary War Will Not Occur.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 4.—About 4,000 workingmen marched through the streets of the city to-day and eventually gathered in front of the National Palace.

They greeted President Diaz with loud cheers, and presented to him an address praising the Government's attitude in the boundary dispute with Guatemala.

In his reply the President said that the diplomatic controversy presented no new features that would render war inevitable.

It is said semi-officially that the outlook for peace is more hopeful than ever, Guatemala having in the main agreed to Mexico's demands.

WITHDRAWING FROM SAMOA.

Senator Morgan and Four Republicans Vote Against a Wise Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President sent to the Senate some time ago a recommendation that the United States withdraw from its compact with Germany and Great Britain by which this Government agreed to co-operate with the others to maintain a King in Samoa.

This was upon the ground that the alliance was an "entangling" one, that the United States was carrying a responsibility for the maintenance of a sovereign offensive to the natives, at considerable cost and without advantage to the natives or to the American interests in Samoa.

This proposition was brought before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and by a vote of 5 to 4 it was decided not to adopt the advice of the President. Senator Morgan and four Republicans made up the majority.

Alabamians who like the idea of continuing this tri-partite agreement that is useful only to Great Britain and Germany ought to send some new testimonials of their esteem for their Senator as a jingo Democrat of the sort that delighted a former Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL RETURNS ON THE ELBE

The Owner of the Crathie Denies that His Ship Hurried Away.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—According to the official returns furnished by the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, 335 persons were drowned in the Elbe disaster. Of the crew, which numbered 155, 15 were saved; out of 49 saloon passengers 4 were rescued, and only 1 of the 151 steerage passengers escaped.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Central News says the London manager of the North German Lloyds Company resents the criticisms upon the conduct of the crew of the steamer Elbe made by Carl Hofmann and Jan Vevera, two of the rescued passengers of the ill-fated steamer.

With reference to Vevera's attempts to save his niece, the manager states that Vevera, who traveled as a saloon passenger, allowed his niece to travel in the steerage, and suggests that this fact ought to cast discredit upon his story.

Mr. Moffat, the owner of the steamer Crathie, has returned to his home in Aberdeen from Rotterdam, where he has been making inquiries in regard to the collision of his ship with the Elbe.

Mr. Moffat says the charge that the Crathie steamed away immediately after the collision is untrue. The Crathie was so seriously damaged that it was feared she would sink. Her Captain thought the other steamer was standing by to give the Crathie assistance should she require it. The whole of the forecastle of the Crathie was torn away and was hanging alongside, threatening to knock a hole in the side of the vessel. A large hole had actually been made in her bows. As soon as the Captain got the wreckage cleared away he steamed back to the spot where the collision occurred and remained there until daylight. The last he saw of the other ship she was burning red lights, and he thought she had gone in the direction of London.

The Captain, Mr. Moffat says, is convinced that he did everything that was possible under the circumstances. The Captain and crew of the Crathie are detained at Rotterdam pending an official inquiry.

PASSENGERS' CHARGES ANSWERED

Investigation, the Company Says, Proves Them to be Unfounded.

In answer to a message cabled Monday by Gustav H. Schwab, the New-York manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, asking for a full explanation of charges made by some of the passengers of the Elbe, the following reply was received yesterday:

The charges that have been made are unfounded, according to our investigations. Nobody saw Hoffman's child in Boat No. 3. When the port side boat No. 5, which contained Miss Boecker, besides other passengers, was filled by the waves in lowering, the order was heard that women and children should be taken to boats on the starboard side, where they found protection against the strong wind, the starboard being the lee side. The Assistant Purser, the Steward, Kobe, and Third Officer Stollberg drew Miss Boecker into the boat, No. 3. Miss Boecker writes us as follows:

"Kobe is one of the men who saved me. Order prevailed on deck. There were very few cries heard. I had hold of a piece of lumber, and cried for help when the lifeboat was in my neighborhood. I was observed, and an oar was stretched out to me. My dress was so heavy from the water that the men did not succeed until after considerable time in drawing me into the boat. Capable seamen were in the boat, who fought courageously against storm and waves."

Verera's statement was apparently incorrect. His niece was not a cabin passenger, but a steerage passenger, and was in the forward steerage, in the compartment for single women.

Keller, Wallis & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd in London, telegraph:

"Three passengers received from us £3 each to pay their fares from London to Liverpool and little extras. All their expenses up to leaving London for Liverpool were also paid by us, and clothing supplied them at Lowestoft. They were second-class on the Elbe, but we forward them in first cabin on the Umbria. The United States Consul General tells us that passengers applied to him for advice as to accepting our offer of passage on the Umbria. He says they express no desire to make any official statement, nor did they make any complaints."

No additional inquiries concerning passengers lost on the Elbe were made at the North German Lloyd office yesterday.

I. H. Hahn, who appears on the passenger list of the Elbe, proves to be Isaac H. Hahn, an old resident of Harlem, where he was well known. He was fifty-two years old. He sailed for Germany on the Elbe in September last to look after his interests in an estate. He leaves two brothers and four sisters.

THE AMERIQUE A TOTAL LOSS.

Bark Aukather Abandoned and Other Vessels Badly Damaged.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.—The Star and Herald says: "The French steamer Amérique, before reported ashore off Cape Agousta, near Savanilla, is a total loss."

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Norwegian bark Aukather, Capt. Johnson, from Pascagoula, Nov. 17, for Marseilles, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew has arrived at Marseilles. When her crew left the Aukather her masts had been carried away and she was waterlogged.

Some of the plates of the Greek steamer Emboricos, at Bremen, from Galveston, which had been on fire for several days, are bent, and 1,500 bales of her cargo of cotton are much damaged by fire and water.

The British bark Levuka, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia for Blaye, before reported damaged in the Gironoc, is leaking badly. She will discharge her cargo and undergo repairs.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Irish Land Bill Placed Before Welsh Church Disestablishment.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Queen's speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament to-morrow will be read at the Ministerial banquet to-night. The document refers to the continued efforts to promote peace between China and Japan, the conclusion of the treaty with France in regard to the African Hinterland, and the prospect of an early settlement of the question of the Russian boundary line in Central Asia.

The speech also expresses regret at the Armenian outrages, and asks for an increase of the financial provision for strengthening the navy. The bill programme makes no reference to the veto power of the House of Lords. The Irish Land bill is placed before the Welsh Church Disestablishment bill.

CHARGES AGAINST XIMENES.

The Professor's Testimony Was Sold, It Is Said, to the Porte.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A short time ago Prof. Ximenes of the University of Madrid, who was in Bitlis at the time of the alleged Armenian atrocities, denied in London that they had occurred.

Authentic information has been received that, in Constantinople, he told one of the Embassies that he had photographs of the atrocities, and was willing to sell them.

He made the same offer, it is said, to the Grand Vizier. It is currently reported in Constantinople that the Porte paid Ximenes $32,000 to suppress the facts and defend the Turkish side.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily News's correspondent in Marseilles says:

"Advices from Constantinople show that Ximenes, the Spanish traveler from Armenia, who recently denied the stories of the massacres, and has been acting informally in London for the Sultan, has telegraphed that he is unable to arrange terms with the executive of the Anglo-Armenian Association. This failure has fortified the position of Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London, who throughout has warned the Porte that Ximenes could not hope to win over the British, who were more likely to believe their consular reports than his unsupported statements. The Franco-Russo-British entente is maintained, despite the strenuous efforts made at the Yildiz Kiosk to create dissensions."

The Daily News's correspondent in Constantinople says:

"There are now at hand the details of recent outrages elsewhere in Asia Minor besides Sassoun and Moush; for instance, in December, 1893, at Yuzgat, owing to the quarrels of Armenians and Mohammedans, the local authorities arrested 400 Armenians, and, soon after, the Mohammedans attacked, beat, and killed these Armenians in the market place. Armenians complained in writing of these outrages, but those complaining were immediately imprisoned, and forty of them are still in prison. Many Armenians have been imprisoned recently for possessing Bibles not marked with the censorship stamp."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Turkish Legation has received the following communication:

"It is obvious that the published report about the imprisonment in Asia Minor of Armenian professors is intentionally malicious. There is not the slightest foundation in the report. It has been established that some Armenian revolutionists travel about dressed in Kurdish costumes. They lately attacked and wounded the Armenian priest Persekh for having pointed out to the Turkish authorities the place where compromising documents were hidden. There has been discovered a large provision of inflammatory matters in the hands of Armenian agitators. There is no truth in the statement that 150 Armenians were arrested in consequence of the murder of a Mussulman and an Armenian of the village of Ezbider. Only thirty-eight arrests were made, and thirty of these individuals were since released."

RELIEF FUNDS WERE DIVERTED

Grave Charge of Chindamo Against the Italian Government.

ROME, Feb. 4.—The Don Chisciotte Della Mancia publishes a letter from Deputy Chindamo accusing the Government of appropriating the funds collected for the relief of the sufferers by the recent earthquakes. Even the sum of £24,000 subscribed by the King, the Deputy asserts, has been applied to other purposes. The Rome Earthquake Committee has decided to take action against the Government.

Death of a Republican Deputy.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—M. Georges Batlot, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Vendée, died to-day. He was in his fiftieth year.

M. Georges Batlot was a Republican and represented in the Chamber the Vendée district of Sables d'Olonne. He was born at Talmont, Aug. 17, 1845. He was a lawyer from 1869 to 1876, Counsellor to the Préfecture of Vendée from 1876 to 1889, Mayor of Talmont from 1889 to 1893, and since then a Deputy, elected, for the first time in his district, against a Royalist candidate.

Defeat of Rebels in Colombia.

PANAMA, Feb. 4.—The Star and Herald says:

"The rebels attacked the Government encampment at Papayo and after hard fighting were defeated and dispersed, leaving many of their number dead on the field. Gen. Reyes, commander of the Government forces, has captured Honda, in the State of Tolima. The rebel Gen. Aldana and ninety of his soldiers were killed."

A Russian Journal Suppressed.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily News's correspondent in Berlin says that The Russkara Zhin, the most liberal newspaper in Russia, has been suppressed for publishing an article arguing that free thinkers ought not to be excluded from the benefits of the Pension Fund provided by the Czar for scholars and authors a week ago. This fund amounts to 50,000 rubles a year.

Canadian Timber and Cape Wines.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"Sir John Thompson's death broke off the negotiations with Premier Cecil Rhodes, by which Canadian timber and Cape wines were to be mutually admitted under a 'specially favored' tariff, but more will be heard of the plan upon Mr. Rhodes's resumption of his duties in Cape Town."

Anarchist Ammunition Seized.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The police to-day made a search of the premises of Herr Noth, a manufacturer of rifles in Linden Strasse, and Herr Michalek, engaged in similar business in Koch Strasse, and seized 700 pounds of gunpowder and several thousand cartridges. It is presumed that the ammunition was intended for the use of Anarchists.

Lives Lost in French Mines.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—An explosion of fire-damp has occurred at Montceau-les-Mines, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. The bodies of forty-four dead miners have been taken out of the pit. Eight were taken out alive, only two of whom are uninjured. President has presented 2,000f. for the relief of the families of the dead.

Murder in a Railway Carriage.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4.—A wealthy timber merchant named Johannson living at Lundswall, was murdered and robbed on a railway train yesterday while on his way to Boden. The robbers beat him to death with a sandbag.

Italian Ambassadors Appointed.

ROME, Feb. 4.—King Humbert has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Ferrero as Italian Ambassador to London, Signor Tornelli as Ambassador to Paris, and Signor Curtopassi as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

A German Parliamentary Duel.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—As a result of a quarrel over the anti-Revolution bill, Prof. von Kaufmann has challenged Dr. Schmoller, the well-known Professor of Political Science, to fight a duel with pistols.

Mme. Joniaux Takes an Appeal.

ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—Mme. Joniaux, who was found guilty on Saturday of murder and was sentenced to death, has taken an appeal.

A Once-Famous Resort Going to Ruin.

From The Baltimore American.

A portion of the old Sulphur Springs Hotel, near Arbutus, has recently fallen down, and the famous old health resort is fast decaying. Forty years ago it was flourishing, and people from all parts of the State flocked there for the benefit of the medicinal qualities of the water of the adjoining sulphur springs. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were frequent guests at the hotel. It belonged to the Whartman estate, and realized a fortune for its owner. Old residents say it was not unusual to see people walking to the springs from Baltimore to get bottles of the water to carry home to sick relatives.

VERDI'S GREAT "FALSTAFF"

A Splendid Musical Comedy Produced at the Metropolitan.

THE SPIRIT OF MOZART REVIVED

Maurel Achieves an Artistic Triumph as the Fat Knight—Description and Analysis of the New Work.

Whatever the "fortune of the day," as Horace words it, may bring to us between this time and Summer, it is safe to say that the musical season reached its climax last night, when Verdi's "Falstaff" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House. The advent of a new work by the greatest genius now writing for the stage, the grand old man of Italy, is surely an event which dwarfs all other occurrences of an amusement season. It was to be expected that a numerous and brilliant audience would assemble to acclaim Maurel in a new part, for that is the fashion of the public taste, but it would not be surprising to learn that many who went to worship the priest remained to bow before the god of music. Surely none could have left the auditorium without feeling that they had been in the presence of a masterwork, and one, too, little short of miraculous in its superb vitality, coming, as it did, from the pen of a man who had passed the allotted three score and ten by a full decade.

Verdi was born in the same year as Wagner, 1813. "Falstaff" was produced in Milan on Feb. 9, 1893. The book is the work of the composer's old aid, Arrigo Boito. Their preceding production was the incomparable operatic version of Shakespeare's "Othello." But for many years Verdi had cherished the design of writing a genuine opera buffa, and his Wagnerian studies had served to urge him more and more toward the genre of which "Die Meistersinger" is the foremost type. But Verdi's Wagnerism has never led him to commit the fatal blunder of forgetting his nationality. He has clung through all the changes of his style to Italian methods, and consequently "Falstaff" comes before us a purely Italian work, though it is indeed of a new school. The elements of which it is built are old, but they are newly combined and freshly garbed, and the world has to thank the splendid genius of Verdi for giving it in these days of barrenness in art a fine and original work. Perchance it would have been greater had it been national in character through and through, as "Die Meistersinger" is, but the temptation to go to the source of "Otello" for an equally striking comic figure must have been strong. If Italian literature or legend had offered so excellent a subject for comedy as the fat knight, we may fancy that Boito would have seized upon it. But it may be that both poet and composer saw in "Falstaff" a subject known to all the reading nations of the earth, and chose it for that reason.

It is wholly unnecessary at this time to make any detailed comparison between Verdi's "Falstaff" and Nicolai's lovely "Merry Wives of Windsor." The latter is a fluent, melodious, beautiful work, which will continue to live as one of the most successful musical settings of Shakespeare ever made. But it may be said at once that Verdi's treatment gives the comic speech and action of the play more freedom. It is less operatic—in the old sense—and more dramatic. It is an embodiment rather than a setting. Mosenthal, Nicolai's librettist, made the mistake of using the incident of the old woman, which, even in the original play, comes as an ante-climax after the delightful episode of the buck-basket. Boito has cut the story down to this, and the incidents which lead to it and the forest scene. He has eliminated from the book Shallow, Slender, William, Page, Sir Hugh Evans, Simple, and Rugby, reducing the personages to Falstaff, Fenton, Ford, Dr. Caius, Bardolph, Pistol, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Page, Anne, Dame Quickly, and three minor persons. Anne is called Nanetta, and is the daughter of Ford, instead of that of Page.

The opera begins without an overture or prelude of any kind at the Garter Inn, where Falstaff writes the letters to Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, and confides to Bardolph and Pistol his hope that through the affection of the women he hopes to line his empty purse. The second scene of Act I. shows the women comparing letters, and sending Dame Quickly to invite Falstaff to visit Mrs. Ford. It also makes known the love of Nannetta and Fenton. The first scene of Act II. takes place at the inn, where Dame Quickly delivers her message. Ford, in the disguise of Master Brook, is introduced by Bardolph and Pistol, who have gone over to the enemy, and he learns the intentions of Falstaff. The second scene is at Ford's house, and introduces the buck-basket episode. Boito adds a screen scene here. Fenton and Nannetta are behind the screen, Ford and his friends listening outside of it, and Falstaff is in the basket with Dame Quickly and Mrs. Ford at his side. This gives an opportunity for a fine concerted finale. At the end of the scene the basket is pitched out of a window into the river, while Ford rejoices at the Knight's discomfiture and the evidence of his wife's fidelity. The third act begins with a scene in the street before the Garter Inn. Falstaff moralizes on his recent experience, but when Dame Quickly comes with explanations and a new invitation, he falls into the trap. The women, with Ford, Caius, and Fenton, enter, after Falstaff's exit, and make known the new plan. The final scene is the familiar one of the fairy masquerade in Windsor Forest. A few lines from Henry IV. are introduced to add fulness to the character of the Knight, but otherwise, as the reader has seen, the libretto is a condensation of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Here is a comedy of intrigue of the type made famous in Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro." Verdi, as a man of culture in music, could not be expected to ignore the models of the older masters. He knew his Mozart and his Piccini as well as his Cimarosa and Rossini. But he knew, too, that the stage had outgrown the recitative secco of the earlier masters, and also the set forms of the later ones. He is above all things a man of progress, a leader. What, then, was he to do to give his musical comedy freshness and ingenuity of form as well as of matter? To answer this question as well as he may is the business of the critic. He is not called upon to tell what is good and what is bad; for men like Verdi make the rules of musical art, and it is for the critic to learn them and be guided by them.

It may be said, then, in brief, that a nearly, if not quite, comprehensive description of Verdi's musical setting of this comedy may be given by calling it modernized Mozart. It differs very widely, indeed, in form, style, and treatment from such a work as "Le Nozze di Figaro," yet the spirit is Mozartian. One must take into account the vast development of music in the last century, and bear in mind that Verdi has at his command a rich and complex materia musica that was unknown to the glorious boy. But still it is not only easy to believe, but is comes with the force of conviction, that if Mozart had been born, say, thirty-nine years ago, instead of 139, and was still living, he might have written "Falstaff." It is impossible to pay a higher tribute to the genius of Verdi than this.

Nevertheless, there are bits here and there which suggest the influence of other masters. Here and there, as in the finale of the second act, it is perceptible that "Die Meistersinger" has given the composer a hint as to his treatment. Yet everywhere the music is Verdi's own. He has taken hints, but not ideas. And the style is essentially modern. Furthermore, it is astounding, when one remembers that the composer is Verdi, whose "Il Trovatore" was proving to us no longer ago than Saturday night that he was a lineal descendant in art of Alexander Scarlatti, a true son of that Neapolitan school which wrote tune for tune's sake only, and made a god of the voice. But where in "Falstaff" is the central sun of the Neapolitan system, the operatic aria? Even in "Aïda" we found "Celeste Aïda" and "O patria mia" to be modernized forms of Scarlatti's aria da capo. In "Otello" the da capo disappeared, but still there were arias. In "Falstaff" there is not a single number that approaches the old aria form, except the solos of Fenton and Nanetta in the last scene. There are quartets, but they are in disguise. They are dialogues for four persons, written with profound musical learning and with the unaffected freedom of the most playful fancy. But the great bulk of the dialogue is in the true Verdian arioso style, that melodious recitation which is a characteristic of this marvelous old man's last three operas. The orchestra is a Wagnerite orchestra, in that it accompanies the voices with an instrumental commentary and explication of the story. There are no leading motives, but there is an endless succession of picturesque and significant phrases that will not be fully appreciated until the opera has had further hearings and study. It may be that the remarkable ingenuity of the score passes into a subtlety which will escape the hearer at first, and it is certain that no one will ever fairly appreciate this opera who cannot follow the text line by line; for speech and music are joined in the bonds of most perfect wedlock. For that reason it seems a pity that the work had not been presented in a language more familiar to this public—French, for instance, or, better still, the plain English of Shakespeare himself.

The distribution of the voice parts and the employment of the chorus also departs from traditional Italian methods. Falstaff is, of course, an amplified buffo baritone part. The tenor is Fenton, a secondary personage, and Ford, the chief character after the Knight, is a baritone. There is no genuine prima donna part. Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Page, and Nanetta are all sopranos. The first is the most important rôle, while Mrs. Page is a mere accessory. The male chorus appears in the buck-basket scene, and the women choristers are added for a few measures in the last scene. They are made integral parts of the action and are not simply singing figures.

A detailed study of the music is not yet possible, but a few of the more readily apprehended beauties may be here noted. The first lyric bit is the setting of Falstaff's speech to Bardolph and Pistol: "You will be the ruin of me." At the words, "My flesh is dissolved," this again becomes declamatory. "This is mine empire! I must increase it!" gives Verdi an opportunity for some burlesque pomposity. Very beautiful and expressive is Falstaff's speech, beginning: "And such a woman! O Love!" And when Maurel, in a delicious falsetto, pictures Mrs. Ford as saying, "I am Sir John Falstaff's," it seems that the height of lyric humor had been obtained. But after the page has gone with the letters, Falstaff rails at Bardolph and Pistol, in a speech from "Henry IV.," for standing on their honor, and Verdi's inspiration flames with immortal fire. The speech is recitative of the most expressive kind, and the orchestration, with its stuccato clarinet chords on the word "No!" is simply delicious. The passage is particularly favorable to Maurel's art, and he makes much of it.

In the second scene Mrs. Ford has some lovely lyric measures when she reads Falstaff's poetry, but the gem of the scene is the superb a capella quartet for the four women. It is a vocal scherzando of exquisite beauty. A contrasting male quartet follows, and the admirable finale of the act is built of the two quartets working against each other and accompanied by a fluent solo of Fenton. In the first scene of Act II. the musical fun begins with Dame Quickly's ironical "Reverenza," and bursts into abandon when the brass cackles with hoarse laughter at Sir John's boast, "All the women are ready to damn themselves for me." Mme. Scalchi does not help this scene by singing to the audience. That method is out of date in "Falstaff." The knight's solo, "When I was a page," is one of the most brilliant bits in the opera. The scene between Ford (as Brook) and Falstaff bubbles with humor. Trumpets bray sarcastically when Ford says, "You are a man of war." The clink of the gold which Ford gives the fat fellow and the latter's chuckle are heard in the instrumentation, and the declamatory setting of "On the faith of a knight" is exquisitely funny. Ford's soliloquy, "Is this a dream or a reality?" is a superb piece of serious declamation, and it was superbly sung by Signor Campanari. The finale of the bucket-basket scene has been mentioned. It is a great piece of writing.

Falstaff's soliloquy at the opening of Act III. is another excellent piece of recitative, but the best music of this act is in the forest scene. Here, at first, all is sweet, tender, flowing melody, and one remembers the color of the Nile scene in "Aïda." Fenton's solo is beautiful, and the minuet is like a whisper of good old Gluck. The whole music of the fairy scene constitutes an operatic scherzo of the most exquisite delicacy and fascination. But enough of this attempt at selection. What will fill every hearer with delight and admiration is the youthful vigor of all this music. It is as fresh and spontaneous as the work of a young man in the blush of his first love, yet it is full of the wisdom and the experience of him who is the epitome of more than half a century of Italian opera. It bustles, it glows, it inspires, yet it never transcends the modesty of art. Rich, complex, brilliant, and eloquent as the orchestration is, it never strains for its effects and it never is blatant. Subtle, varied, polished as the recitation is, it has not a measure that cannot be sung, and neither the voice of the singer nor the ear of the hearer is ever outraged. In short, "Falstaff" is the work of a man whose genius is inexhaustible, whose natural fire burns to-day with the brightness of that dawn when "Ernani" shone as the morning star, and whose art has grown with experience and acquisition till he stands forth to-day a new writer and the father of a new Italian school. It was a happy year for music, that year 1813, when Wagner and Verdi both came into the world. Starting from the same point and proceeding by widely diverging paths, they at length stand together in that universe of art which knows not the rule of death, the two masters of modern opera. Happy is it for us Americans that we are a cosmopolitan people and have no artistic prejudices to prevent us from welcoming the ripe fruits of both minds. Happy are we to sing the praises of this inspired old man, who carols in his second childhood with all the freshness of his first youth and is worthy to be acclaimed, like Mozart, a "glorious boy."

The performance last night aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and well it might. Aside from the splendid merits of the work itself, there were individual and general excellences of a high order. The managers of the house had done their share and put the work on handsomely. The scenery, if not all new, was good, and the opera had been well rehearsed. In honor of Signor Mancinelli's birthday the stage in front of the footlights, and the orchestra well, were handsomely decorated with flowers. The chief honors of the performance naturally went to Maurel, but the audience was not slow to show its appreciation of Mancinelli's admirable direction of the performance. He received a great share of the applause, several recalls after the second act, and a large wreath decorated with the Italian colors.

It is unnecessary at this time to treat of Maurel's work in detail. It must be recorded, however, that his Falstaff is one of the greatest creations of the lyric stage. The make-up is wonderful, and its suggestions are carried out in the bearing and action of the man. His posing and facial expression are the essence of comedy, and he makes every measure of the voice part throb with meaning. It is a superb, consistent, and thoroughly artistic piece of work, which fully maintains Maurel's reputation as one of the foremost dramatic artists of our day. Next to Maurel's the greatest success was that of the young baritone, Signor Campanari, who may be said to have leaped at a single bound into a position he might have been years in attaining by singing familiar rôles. His action was brisk, well conceived, and well carried out. His singing was excellent, and he received a salvo of applause and cheers for his solo, "Is this a dream or a reality?"

Mme. Eames sang the music of Mrs. Ford beautifully, but left a good deal to be desired in the way of action and by-play. Mme. Scalchi led the quartet of women easily. Her experience and self-control, her coolness and assurance enabled her to give a most effective and picturesque performance of Dame Quickly. It was the best thing in the way of an impersonation that the popular contralto has ever done, and it gained hearty recognition. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan was a good Nanetta, and the other parts were handled acceptably. Signor Rinaldini deserves a kind word for his humorous Bardolph. The cast was as follows:

Mistress Ford	Mme. Emma Eames
Nanetta	Mlle. Zelie de Lussan
Mistress Sage	Mlle. Jane Devigne
Dame Quickly	Mme. Scalchi
Fenton	Signor Russitano
Ford	Signor Campanari
Pistol	Signor Nicolini
Dr. Caius	Signor Vann.
Bardolph	Signor Rinaldini
Sir John Falstaff	M. Victor Maurel

TO MAKE TESTS OF WATER-TUBE BOILERS

An Offer from a Chicago Shipbuilding Firm Is Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Navy Department has received through the Bureau of Steam Engineering an offer from a Chicago shipbuilding company to place two ships which they are building at the disposal of the department for test as to the relative merits of ordinary cylindrical boilers and water-tube boilers. It appears that the two ships in question are identical in every respect, except that one has the ordinary marine boilers and that the other will have one of water-tube type.

Inasmuch as the Navy Department contemplates supplying the Chicago with a certain number of water-tube boilers in addition to the ordinary marine boilers, the Secretary considered this an excellent opportunity to find out whether such a boiler is suitable for naval vessels, and as Engineer in Chief Melville recommended that the department accept the offer, the Secretary has authorized the tests as soon as the vessels are ready, which will probably be in the early Summer. Secretary Herbert is very anxious that the water-tube boilers which go into the Chicago shall be the best that can be obtained, and as the Engineer in Chief is in full accord with him, the tests of these boilers will be watched with great interest. It will be remembered that the Engineering Bureau some years ago made tests of water-tube boilers for the Monterey, and she is now the only large vessel in our service fitted with this type of boiler.

A Crusade Against Saloons.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Feb. 4.—A crusade against the liquor saloons of this place is being organized by the Rev. J. J. Moffitt of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Peter J. Karney of St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. C. S. M. Stewart of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church is expected to enlist in the movement.

Many prominent citizens have expressed their willingness to join in the crusade. It is the purpose of the promoters of the movement to protest against the renewal by the Excise Commissioners of many of the saloon licenses now held in the village, and also against the granting of any new licenses.

The village has a population of 3,500 persons. There are forty-four saloons, or one to every twenty voters.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:35 A. M.—139 East Houston Street, William Linder, dwelling; damage, $15.
12:40 A. M.—124 Norfolk Street; no damage.
9:05 A. M.—29 East Seventy-fourth Street, chimney; damage trifling.
2 P. M.—2,347 Broadway, flat of Annie Flynn; damage trifling.
4 P. M.—207 Avenue C, brick tenement, occupied by Joseph Langer; damage, $10.
5 P. M.—951 St. Nicholas Avenue, W. J. Hart; damage slight.
6 P. M.—9 Powell Place; damage, $75.
6:50 P. M.—802 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Louisa McDonald; damage, $25.
7:10 P. M.—228 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Samuel Fromholt; damage, $100.
9:15 P. M.—41 Ludlow Street, Solomon Cohen; damage trifling.
9:30 P. M.—58 West Houston Street, a junk shop; damage trifling.
10:10 P. M.—95 West End Avenue, P. J. Clark; damage, $1,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—George W. Cable of Northampton, Mass., is at the Everett.

—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, United States Army, is at the Astor.

—Ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressmen James J. Belden of Syracuse and James S. Sherman of Utica and ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler and ex-Congressman John W. Stewart of Vermont and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

Frightful to Sailors on the Ram.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The sailors on the Ammen ram are very wary about going into the manholes that lead to the water-tight compartments between the outer and inner shells. The space between the two hulls is barely two feet high, and the manholes admit only a small man. "But if a fellow gets away in there and becomes scared," said a workman the other day, as he screwed on the manhole cover, "he will swell up, and he can't crawl back through the hole to save his neck. I was in that third compartment the other day, and when I thought how awful it would be to have the outer cover screwed on while I was there, I got panicky and tried to crawl back. I couldn't get through any way, although I had gone in easily enough. The harder I tried the bigger I swelled, and the men finally had to pull me out. When they got me through, the clothes were torn off my back, so tightly had I been squeezed."

The Wrong Man Adjudged Insane.

From The Chicago Herald.

The danger of sending people to insane asylums on laic testimony was illustrated at Quincy, this State. The man really insane was not recognized by the officers of the court in which trial was to be had, while a witness called in support of the theory of mental unsoundness was himself put on the stand as the insane man and subjected to a number of questions. To these he gave coherent and proper answers, which served completely to prove his madness; and he was actually inside the county jail awaiting transportation to an asylum before he realized his own predicament, and then in vain endeavored to convince the officers that they had made a mistake. The more he protested the more they were convinced. When fiction presents like cases the imagination of the novelist is thought hyperbolic. The court that sentenced this man to imprisonment as insane called in no medical adviser.

AN OVERCROWDED JAIL

Three Hundred Prisoners Where There Should Be Seventy-five.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 4.—The report of the January Queens County Grand Jury upon the condition of the county jail first calls attention to the fact that there are at present 300 prisoners in the jail, which is supposed to accommodate only 75. They are packed four or five in a cell.

It is also said that rooms in the Court House have at times been brought into service as cells.

Of the 300 prisoners, the report says, four-fifths are able-bodied men, who terrorize the various villages in Summer and live during the Winter at the expense of their Summer victims. They are arrested, committed for thirty days, and when discharged return to their former haunts, and get themselves rearrested.

Each commitment costs the county $8, and the board of each prisoner at the jail is $3 a week. While these vagrants are in jail they are kept busy breaking stone. This stone is sold to roadmakers and contractors. The price realized, the report states, is less a cubic yard than the crude stone costs, delivered at the jail yard. This incurs additional loss to the taxpayers.

The presentment recommends that the Board of Supervisors make some arrangement by which these prisoners can be set at work in such a manner that they can contribute to

VOTED FOR REVOCATION

Action of Brooklyn's Common Council at Instance of Strikers.

HISSES FOR ALDERMAN ISAAC H. CARY

Believed by Lawyers that the Board Cannot Deprive Roads of Their Franchises.

POLICE DRIVE A CROWD FROM THE PLAZA

Hearing on Annulment Application Before Attorney General—Grand Jury Charged to Punish Lawbreakers.

Never before in the history of Brooklyn has the Common Council chamber, in the City Hall, presented such an appearance as it did yesterday.

On the inside of the railing were the members of the board, prominent citizens and officials, and members of the Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., while outside the railing were fully 300 laboring men, many of whom were strikers.

A dozen policemen and detectives were on duty. The committee rooms were also guarded, and Capt. Leavey and a platoon kept the large crowd on the move in the corridors.

The Aldermen were worked up to a high pitch over the matter. They did not want to have anything to do with the issue, but the strikers forced it upon them.

A caucus was held to discuss the situation, and fourteen Aldermen stood 8 to 6 against the strikers' demand for the revocation of the franchises of the Brooklyn City and Atlantic Avenue Roads. But the six had been promised the co-operation of the four Democratic members, and they determined to carry the strikers' demand through the board.

The laboring classes looked to Alderman Alvin T. Walsh of the Seventeenth Ward to introduce the petition which was spread through the city on Sunday and which the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., said resulted in the collection of 67,000 signatures.

President Wallace rapped for order at 2 o'clock. There was inside the rail Col. Louis Finkelmeier, ex-Alderman Hirschfield, Leonard Moody Mortimer C. Earl, Justice Watson, ex-Alderman Leach, Electric Commissioner Charles H. Cotton, Philo W. Scofield, Supervisor Boyd, Major P. H. McNulty of the Second Brigade staff, and Dr. E. H. Coombs.

The crowd became so great that President Wallace had to order the Sergeant at Arms not to allow any more spectators inside the room.

After the regular business had been transacted Alderman Walsh presented a petition from the strikers. He said it contained between 2,500 and 3,000 names, and he asked the clerk to read it.

The petition was the same as that published in The New-York Times on Sunday. After it had been read Mr. Walsh moved the adoption of the resolutions, which, after rehearsing the granting of various franchises to the Brooklyn City and Atlantic Avenue roads, alleging their failure to provide ample transportation for citizens after Jan. 14, 1895, and declaring that they had employed incompetent men on whatever cars they had in operation, proposed the revocation of the franchises.

In support of his resolutions Alderman Walsh, said:

"Resolutions have been passed asking the Attorney General to find some means why the operation of the trolley cars is not carried out as called for by their franchises. But it is time that we took care of ourselves. The State does not care any more for Brooklyn then it does for any other city. There is no question that the companies are not dealing fairly by their men.

Alderman Isaac H. Cary of the First Ward said the Board of Aldermen had no more power to interfere with the charter of a city railroad company than had the Board of Education. The Attorney General had the only power by which a charter could be revoked. Everybody knew that the railroads had made frantic efforts to run their cars, but the so-called organized labor had stood in the dark and thrown bricks. It was time that the Board of Aldermen did something to help unorganized labor.

It was said there were 20,000 men in this city out of employment, and almost desparate for want of necessities. Those were the men whom the City Fathers should assist—the 20,000, not the 3,000 who had left jobs paying them $2 a day in these times of financial depression.

Mr. Cary thought the railroads deserved some consideration. The city of 1,000,000 inhabitants would be only a struggling village to-day had it not been for the many railroads.

Alderman Cary was hissed when he sat down.

"If this board had a right to grant a franchise," said Alderman Walsh, "it has a right to abrogate it. That's the law."

Alderman Cohn turned to the laboring men, and said:

"I know we are doing wrong, men, but I'll vote for your resolution. We believe these corporations are guilty. We sympathize with you."

Alderman Leich held that the resolution was unconstitutional, and he could not vote for it.

A vote was taken on an amendment by Mr. Leich to refer to the Committee on Legislation. It was lost. The original motion was then carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

In the affirmative were Aldermen Clark, Cohn, Droge, Dunne, Guilfoyle, Haubert, Hennessy, McGarvey, Roeder, and Walsh.

In the negative were Aldermen Cary, Colson, Hess, Jahn, Leich, Vollmer, Walkley, and Wallace.

The result was received with cheers, and the crowd noisily left the room.

Patrick J. Collins, William L. Holcolm, Thomas J. O'Reilly, and H. B. Martin at once called upon Mayor Schieren. Mr. Collins told him that the resolution had passed, and asked him to take immediate action by signing it.

Mayor Schieren replied coolly that when the resolution was before him he would take action upon it, and that he did not intend to speak on the subject in the meantime.

The resolution will be presented to him on Wednesday, and the Mayor has then ten days in which to sign it.

If he vetoes it, a two-thirds vote will be required to pass the resolution over his veto. In view of the fact that every Alderman who voted against the resolution unqualifiedly declared his position, it is not regarded as possible that a two-thirds vote could be secured.

Mayor Schieren held to his intention not to discuss the resolution, but when asked by a reporter for The New-York Times how he regarded the statement of the opponents of the resolution that the railroad companies had not had adequate protection, he said:

"I think the great majority of the people of this city will agree with me that the most ample protection has been afforded the railroad companies.

"The great difficulty during the last few days that the authorities have had to contend with had been the guerrilla warfare against the railroad companies that has been maintained by the lawless element in the most unexpected quarters. This we have found it most difficult to cope with. However, we have employed detectives to hunt these rascals down, and hope soon to eradicate this species of annoyance. After all, I am glad to say there is but little lawlessness in the city."

Corporation Counsel McDonald was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times for his opinion on the action of the Board of Aldermen. He said:

"As this is a matter upon which I may be asked to render a legal opinion, I do not consider it proper that at this time I should enter upon any discussion of it. When the proper time arrives I shall be happy to make a statement."

The action of the Common Council in voting to rescind the trolley franchises of the Brooklyn Heights and Atlantic Avenue Roads created a good deal of discussion among all classes of citizens. The general comment among well-informed lawyers was that the Aldermen were entirely without power to deprive the roads of their franchises.

One of the most distinguished lawyers in Brooklyn said: "The Common Council can grant a railroad franchise, but it cannot take it away."

President D. F. Lewis of the Brooklyn City Railroad said last night: "The action of the Board of Aldermen amounts to nothing, so far as our charter is concerned. It simply aggravates the situation.

"To-morrow we will put 627 cars in operation.

"There has been no conference, so far as I know, between any of our stockholders and the strikers."

DRIVEN AWAY FROM CITY HALL

The Great Outside Demonstration Didn't Amount to Much.

The demonstration of the strikers and their sympathizers around the City Hall was a fizzle. There was, in fact, no demonstration of the sort which the Executive Committee of District Assembly 75 announced would take place.

Master Workman Connelly gave out on Sunday night that from 10,000 to 20,000 unemployed would congregate at the City Hall during the session yesterday of the Common Council.

Not over 2,000 persons were in or around City Hall Square at any time, and as the crowd was kept constantly on the move, there was no opportunity for a demonstration.

The strikers and their sympathizers about 1 o'clock made a concerted move on the front of the City Hall, attempting to occupy the plaza and the broad flight of stone steps. Twenty mounted men, under Inspector Mackellar, and forty policemen, under Capts. Campbell and Early, prevented this movement, and after fifteen minutes of determined charging cleared the plaza.

No one was allowed after that to approach the front of the City Hall or to occupy the plaza, and everywhere else the crowds were kept constantly on the move.

The strikers, after their success with the Board of Aldermen, issued from Lawyer Towns's office an address to the public, congratulating themselves and all other citizens on the fact that their demonstration had been peaceable. They denounced the police for keeping them from the public square in front of the City Hall, and complained that they were driven from place to place like so many cattle.

They especially complained that they were not allowed to gather around the "ample and oxidized coattails" of the statue of Henry Ward Beecher, whom they apotheosized.

Frank McGuire of 159 Twenty-seventh Street was at Court Street, opposite the City Hall, at 2 o'clock watching the crowd. A mounted policeman rode up to him and without warning struck him on the head with his club. He received a scalp wound that required five stitches.

McGuire said he was not a striker, and that he was detained at the Adams Street Station all the afternoon without any charge being made against him.

Men who had been driven from the City Hall surged about a car of the Gates Avenue line about 3 o'clock and pulled the conductor over the dashboard and carried him away. Others crowded into the car, grabbed the motorman, and attempted to pull him from the platform, but the policeman on the car drew his revolver. The strikers, however, succeeded in getting hold of the brake and started the car ahead. But it was blocked by a Third Avenue car, which had also been stopped. The motorman of the latter car was attacked by a man who used the heavy brake as a weapon. When the Gates Avenue car came up the Third Avenue motorman was being assaulted while he lay in the street. He was rescued by a policeman and taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in the patrol wagon. It was found that he had received a dangerous wound about the abdomen.

Dr. Townsend of 535 Gates Avenue, who was a passenger on the Gates Avenue car, pleaded with the strikers to desist from their attack on the Third Avenue motorman. He was of great service in attending to the injured man.

The Third Avenue car had meanwhile been started by the strikers and was running down the track. Policeman Forrest saw the car coming along Fulton Street, near Bridge, without conductor or motorman. He jumped on the platform, pulled off the trolley pole, and applied the brakes. Hardly had he done so when Michael Moore of 941 Hancock Street replaced the trolley. The policeman gave him a rap over the head with his club and arrested him. He was taken to the Adams Street Station House, where his injuries were dressed and he was discharged. Later in the evening the policeman rearrested him at his home, on the charge of interfering with the trolley car.

Mayor Schieren did not seem to view with the same complacency as did Police Commissioner Welles the prospect of a multitude of strikers and their sympathizers around the City Hall.

Finding that the police had made no special preparation, the Mayor sent for Commissioner Welles, and informed him that the merchants in the vicinity of the City Hall had expressed great fear that the expected crowd might become violent.

Commissioner Welles returned to his office and sent out an order for certain Captains and reserves to report for duty at once at the City Hall. Capt. Campbell, Capt. Eason, Capt. Leavey, and Capt. Short promptly reported, with reserves, and one of the mounted squads was also on duty.

TO ANNUL ITS CHARTER.

Hearing by the Attorney General in the Heights Company's Case.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The hearing on the application on behalf of the Brooklyn strikers to annul the charter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which was set for 2 P. M., did not begin until after 3 o'clock, Attorney General Hancock having been delayed by a late train from Syracuse. The counsel for the applicants present were ex-Speaker William Sulzer, Col. James A. Dennison, and James F. Graham of The New-York Mercury. In opposition to the application, William C. Trull, Thomas S. Moore, and Julian T. Davies appeared.

Mr. Moore presented an affidavit by Daniel F. Lewis, President of the road, in which he said that the men had voluntarily ceased work, and had committed depredations without number, necessitating a call upon the police for protection, and then upon the militia. Mr. Moore also read an affidavit by Alfred Nolan, the accountant, stating that sufficient cars were now being run to accommodate the public, and that on Saturday 573 cars had been run.

An affidavit by James C. Whittle, who has charge of the motor department of the railroad, denied the statement of John Giblin, one of the applicants, that the men were discharged, and asserted that the strikers left of their own accord.

Other affidavits were regarding wire cutting and assaults on the road's employes, several deponents declaring that the policemen "stood like statues" while the assaults were being made.

Col. Dennison interruped and said it was unnecessary for the opposition to read all the affidavits as he did not intend to deny that there had been violence.

The Attorney General asked the Colonel if he intended to base any right of action on the ground that the road had caused its employes to work over ten hours a day.

Col. Dennison said he did, and Mr. Moore proceeded with the reading of affidavits.

Robert Morris, J. D. Nuestel, and Robert Peterson, employes of the railroad, swore that while at a Brooklyn boarding house they drank coffee and were taken ill. They supposed the coffee had been poisoned by strikers.

Col. Dennison read affidavits stating that the railroad had employed unskilled employes, which action was a menace to public safety.

Julien T. Davies said the most important duty of the Attorney General was to decide whether the beginning of the action asked for was for the public interest. Those asking for the action had stated that they based their application upon the allegation that the road was responsible for mob violence and depredations, in that it had refused to live up to the terms of its franchise.

The Attorney General stood, Mr. Davies said, in the position of necessarily compelling the defendant to prove that the road was responsible, and this could not be done.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer claimed that the employes of the Brooklyn Railroad had a right to strike. The railroad had time and again violated the statutes of the State. From the time the railroad had watered its stock it had committed acts of lawlessness The road now controlled $45,000,000. If the applicants could prove the allegations in the complaint, there was nothing left for the Attorney General to do but to allow the action to be begun.

Mr. Sulzer presented a petition from five hundred Brooklynites asking the Attorney General to grant the application in order that they might be accorded assistance in going from homes to work. If the State officer consented to grant the application, Mr. Sulzer promised that there would be no strikes in this State in the future, for the matter would be pushed in the courts and the real responsibility placed at the door of the railroad company. Some action must be taken in order to let it be known that corporations could no longer grind the poor people of the country, and thus pay ten per cent. on watered stock of $80,000,000.

William C. Trull, for the company, said it was an outrage even to consider the allegation that the road was responsible for the mob violence. It was preposterous to suppose that the railroad could not have the power to employ other workmen when its employes had gone out on strike.

Col. Dennison said the endeavor of the road all along had been to throw upon the so-called strikers all the blame. He read the order of President Lewis to the shop foreman to dismiss the men "in case of a tie-up." This was proof positive that the railroad intended to tie up the road itself.

There were three different foundations upon which, the Colonel said, he based his application: First, that the road had disabled itself from carrying out the terms of its franchise before any strike or riot; second, that the refusal to agree to the ten-hour demand of the workmen was a part of a scheme to bring the men to their terms, and, third, that the employment of unskilled men was in violation of the law.

Attorney General Hancock asked Col. Dennison to set out in his brief the specific acts of violation upon which he based the application. The hearing then closed. Both sides will file briefs Thursday.

ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE WRIT.

Issued by Judge Gaynor Against the Atlantic Avenue Road.

After considering for several days the application of Bottler James O'Connell of Boerum Place, Brooklyn, for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company to resume the full operation of its line, Supreme Court Justice Gaynor yesterday took the same course adopted by him in the case of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and issued a writ of alternative mandamus.

The Judge found, he stated, that the present condition of the law prevented him from issuing a peremptory writ, although he intimated the facts warranted one.

The decision is as follows:

To deny this application, I would have to decide that this company is prevented by violence from operating its roads, but that I cannot find upon the papers before me. I do not find that the city and the State have failed to fully protect its power house, its stations, its roads, and the cars it has offered to run. I do not find that the government has failed at all in its obligation of protection.

The answer to the statement that there have been instances of violence is that they were swiftly suppressed. I cannot acquiesce, or even seem to acquiesce, in statements which have made it appear that mob violence or riot has ruled in Brooklyn, and which have not only given a law-abiding community a bad name, but, by exciting fear in many, must have done incalculable damage to business interests.

To try to forcibly prevent the company from doing its public duties would be lawlessness, while, on the other hand, for the company to stop running cars in order to beat down the price or lawful conditions of labor would be lawlessness of a much more dangerous and far-reaching character.

The company's public duty is to run its cars, and it may not lawfully cease to do so on the ground that it cannot get men to work at the price or conditions it offers. The law requires it to continue to run its cars to the full accommodation of the public, leaving it free to supersede its men from day to day by men who are willing to work on its terms, or to supersede them all at once, when it has obtained men enough to enable it to do so. But the company by its answer, having raised issues of fact, the law requires that an alternative, instead of a peremptory, writ be issued, so that there may be a jury trial. (Code of Civil Procedure, Section 2070.)

This court cannot change the law, but must obey it, whether it be obeyed elsewhere or not. If it be a defect in the law that the time for the trial of such issues may not be shortened by the court, the suggestion is one to be made to the Legislature, not to the court. Let the writ issue.

The railroad has twenty days to make return on the writ, and at the end of that time it can demand a jury to try the case, and will then be entitled to a further delay of thirty days in which to prepare for trial.

THE U. S. MAIL SIGNS CASE.

Commissioner Morle Will Decide Today About Holding Mr. Norton.

The hearing in the case of President Benjamin Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, charged by his striking employes with making illegal use of United States mail signs on his cars, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Morle in Brooklyn.

The hearing had been adjourned on Friday in order to give United States District Attorney Bennett time to get from the Post Office Department at Washington a copy of the contract under which the railroad carries the mails on its Fifth Avenue and City Hall route between the Brooklyn Post Office and Coney Island.

At the opening of the hearing yesterday the United States District Attorney read a letter from the Attorney General stating that there was no formal written contract between the Government and the roads carrying the mails. Accompanying the Attorney General's letter were copies of several general circulars which had been addressed to the Atlantic Avenue Road embodying the postal laws and general instructions.

One stated that authorized mail routes operating street cars, no matter how prepared, were expected to have "U. S. Mail" painted on the outside of the front and rear dashers, or on the sides of the cars if preferred.

Ex-Judge Morris, for President Norton, said it must be conceded that the United States mail signs were put on the cars in perfect good faith, on the instructions of the Federal Government, had been frequently seen by the Government agents without protest, and had been in constant use ever since without complaint. Thousands of cars and vehicles carrying United States mail signs were running everywhere in the United States without actually carrying mail on every trip.

Mr. Morris made the point that if it was illegal to run a trolley car with a mail sign, but without mail, over a trolley mail route, it was also wrong for a steam railroad to run an empty mail car even on a regular mail route.

"We had mail signs on all the cars," said Mr. Morris, "before the two white cars were built. We were under no obligation to build the white cars. We did carry, do carry, now have the right to carry, and are at any time liable to be called on to carry, the mails on any and all cars on the route."

"It is particularly gratifying," said United States District Attorney Bennett, "to learn how anxious this road now is to obey the law. The news will gladden all good citizens. I do not assail the good faith of President Norton. The point is, the road has been carrying United States mail signs on nineteen cars for five months, and not one of these cars has carried a pound of mail in that time. All the mail has been carried on the two white cars, specially fitted for the purpose.

"The defendant admits he has violated the law by carrying United States mail signs on cars not actually carrying—"

"The statute," interrupted Commissioner Morle, "says, 'not actually used in carrying.' It does not say, 'not actually carrying.'"

Mr. Bennett—That makes no difference. President Norton admits he directed the use of the signs. He admits the passenger cars have carried not a pound of mail.

"No, no; that's wrong," interrupted ex-Judge Morris. "You should arrest the Government official who made the contract."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Bennett, "arrest the man who used the signs."

Commissioner Morle interrupted again to say: "Section 4,004 of the Federal Statutes says a railway having a postal route must be ready at all times with cars to carry mail—it cannot refuse."

Mr. Bennett: I concede that, but that law does not apply to trolley cars. If the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company pretends to a rigid adherence to a railroad postal contract, why doesn't it run all its cars into the Post Office?

Commissioner Morle—No; the law says the cars need go only within eighty rods of the Post Office.

The Commissioner asked the United States District Attorney if he thought it would be a violation of the postal law for a railroad to run an empty postal car over any part of the route.

"Certainly," said Mr. Bennett.

Commissioner Morle: "Suppose the empty postal car came to a station, and there took on mail?"

"I can't answer that categorically," said Mr. Bennett.

Commissioner Morle reserved his decision until to-day on the question of holding President Norton for the Federal Grand Jury.

LAWBREAKERS MUST ANSWER.

Judge Moore Charges the Grand Jury on Violence.

The February Grand Jury was sworn in by Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday. Judge Moore said:

During the last two or three weeks there has been much local disturbance in connection with the railroads. It is more than likely, gentlemen, that business resulting from that condition of affairs will come before you, and you should see to it that whoever has trampled upon the law, no matter who he may be, shall be brought to justice.

The consideration of the question as to who is responsible in the first place for this state of things it will probably not be necessary for you to undertake. That and the question of the responsibility for invoking military aid from other cities will be left to other tribunals. I want to impress upon you, however, that it is your duty to bring to justice those who have violated the law by deeds of violence.

There will be many cases of wirecutting and other violations of the law for the Grand Jury to investigate, and the shooting of Thomas Carney, the roofer, will be taken up by it after the Coroner's investigation.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS TO ACT.

Will Ask Mayor Schieren to Sign the Aldermanic Resolution.

Master Workman Connelly said yesterday that the wives and daughters of the strikers would meet next Wednesday afternoon at Fort Greene and march, thousands in number, down Myrtle Avenue to City Hall, where they would wait on Mayor Schieren and ask him to sign the Aldermanic resolution revoking the trolley franchises.

More Employes Assaulted.

A crowd of about 1,000 congregated at Fulton and Smith Streets at 11 o'clock last night. A dozen men pulled the motorman of a Fulton Street car over the dashboard and assaulted him. Mounted police rescued him, and dispersed the crowd.

John Franklin, thirty-one years old, of 265 West Thirty-second Street, this city, a motorman on Putnam Avenue Car 2,115, was assaulted when the car was at Boerum Place at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His ribs were fractured by an iron bar. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

August Anderson, thirty-one years old, of 1,781 Pacific Street, a motorman on the Sumner Avenue line, who struck yesterday, returned to work, and at Troy Avenue was assaulted by a crowd, and received severe injuries to his head and nose.

Many cars were stoned yesterday in various parts of the city, and the police made numerous arrests.

Non-Union Men Wanted City Funds.

Seventy-five non-union men from Baltimore, Providence, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and other points called upon the Brooklyn City Clerk yesterday and asked that the city provide them with funds with which to return to their homes.

Deputy Clerk Tomes telephoned to Mayor Schieren, who replied that he thought that the railroad company responsible for bringing the men to Brooklyn should send them to their homes.

William W. White of Cincinnati said he had been in the employ of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for five days, at a salary of $2 per day. When he left, he asserts, he only received $5.40.

Mass Meeting of Strikers.

The Executive Committee of District Assembly No. 75 announced last night that a mass meeting would be held to-night at the Athenæum, at which Henry George would speak.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Miss Elizabeth Elliott, aged 14, threw a lighted lamp at her elder sister's head last evening. The lamp fell on a bed, and the Elliott residence and one adjoining were consumed. The elder Miss Elliott was seriously burned.

Washington, Penn., Feb. 4.—William M. Hill, the centenarian of Hills Station, died at 2 o'clock this morning, the result of a fall on the ice a week ago. Mr. Hill was aged 100 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Denver, Feb. 4.—The Legislature to-day passed a bill prohibiting the flying of any foreign flags in Colorado, except over the buildings occupied by the different consuls.

Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 4.—Henry Studenreth, a restaurant proprietor, fell down the cellar stairs at his establishment to-night and broke his neck.

SPRING TROTTING CIRCUIT

The Plan for Early Eastern Races Meeting Approval.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING SEASON

Arranging Dates for the Grand Circuit Begun—Reinsmen Who Will Drive the Record Breakers Next Summer.

After the passage of the amendments to the Constitution last November came a general paralysis of the various driving parks and trotting associations, from which few of them have yet recovered. The older members of the Grand Circuit at Rochester and Buffalo fought shy of facing the situation, and it is only within a few days that the managers at either city have given any sign of activity.

To the Driving Club of New-York belongs the credit of stepping into the breach when the outlook was anything but bright. It still remains to be proved, however, whether the horsemen will patronize the nine purse events that are to form the main part of the next Grand Circuit meeting in this city. These are worth $22,000, divided into sums of $2,000 and $3,000, and the entries close next Saturday. If the owners and trainers of the big stables that make the annual tour support these classes at Fleetwood Park, then the vexed question as to whether harness racing will flourish without betting is settled for the season at least.

Naturally the Driving Club of New-York has received praise on all sides for taking the initiative while the associations at Buffalo and Rochester that have been part and parcel of the Grand Circuit for a much longer period gave no sign of what they proposed to do. The men who make a business of campaigning their stock are not moved by sentiment in selecting their route, but go where the dollars are most plentiful and the conditions attached to the purses and stakes most liberal. This year the Western tracks have been specially active in bidding for the best horses and have been holding out many inducements for entries to their big purses.

The fee of 5 per cent. obtains in most cases, with an additional 5 per cent. from winners, and the old charge of 10 per cent. from all starters seems to have gone for all time. Payments on these entries are arranged on the installment plan, and one or two enterprising associations have adopted a forfeit system, so that no money is asked till a horse is declared out, and those who remain in are not liable for any payment till the night before the contest. As the Eastern tracks, including the one at Fleetwood Park, prefer to receive the entrance fee in advance, their meetings are liable to be somewhat handicapped as against the Westerners.

Another thing that confronts the Driving Club of New-York is a prospective clash in dates. The members of the Grand Circuit that have priority over it in fixing the time for their respective meetings have already completed their calendar. Saginaw starts off as it did last year, occupying the third week in July, and the balance of the month is taken by Detroit and Cleveland. The programme at the Forest City extends over the first three days in August, and Buffalo has claimed the two weeks. As George W. Archer, President of the Rochester Association, has within the week announced that the resolution not to hold the regular August meeting in that city had been reconsidered, there is little doubt that his track will claim attention immediately after the stables have filled their engagements at Buffalo. If New-York is to follow Rochester, the metropolis will come into conflict with Galesburg, Ill., where a number of good-sized purses have already closed, to be competed for during the last week in August. This is a serious consideration, for "Independence" Williams, who manages affairs at Galesburg, has been shrewd enough to take time by the forelock, and entries to the events at the Summer meeting there were secured on the first day of the present year. As such prominent turfmen as Salisbury, Hamlin, and McHenry have decided to patronize the Galesburg meeting the metropolis can scarcely afford to compete with it, and at this time there seems to be no way out of the difficulty.

An earlier test of what effect the repeal of the Ives pool law will have on light harness sport in this city is likely to be made. The plan to organize a Spring circuit along the Atlantic coast has met with approval in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, and other points. Representatives of the various tracks that are willing to form such a series are to meet in this city on Tuesday, and the outcome will have more than a local interest. Hitherto early meetings have not brought out the best horses, or if a promising youngster without a record was started in a slow class his speed was generally carefully husbanded for bigger events during the Summer and Fall campaign. This has kept down the quality of the sport in May and June so that it possessed little or no attraction for the public, especially in the large cities.

If the money inducement is sufficient there is no reason why a horse should be kept under cover, and the promoters of this proposed new circuit have an opportunity to change the old order of things materially. With the pool box under the ban, it will be the more important to make the purses in this city and at Albany large enough to repay the trainers for bringing their pupils to these meetings.

Though it is some months before the record breakers of last year will be stirring for new honors plans for the next appearance of these star performers are even now in active progress. Alix is to remain in charge of Monroe Salisbury, who had foresight enough to purchase a half-interest in the peerless mare before she had begun to smash records. Directum, who is the sole property of the lucky Californian, comes back from the sunny slope with the prestige of his wonderful career as a two-year-old, and is therefore likely to be as much of an attraction as the trotting queen herself.

What other sensations Salisbury will have this season is largely a matter of speculation, but it is safe to predict that the redoubtable old man from Pleasanton will bring some new material across the mountains to carry off a goodly share of the ready money in the slow classes, and incidentally change some of the existing records. He has already intimated that there is a prospective "world beater" at his farm in the shape of a colt by Direct, out of a mare by Inca. This youngster is a fine-gaited trotter, and, according to Salisbury, was bred to be a stake winner. He tried to arrange matters so that the dam would foal early in January, 1893, but to his chagrin she gave birth to the colt referred to late in December, 1892. Under the rules of the turf age is reckoned from the 1st of January, so that this early arrival was technically a year old within a week after he had first seen the light. For this reason Salisbury named the colt Too Soon, and the age handicap was so great that he was not started last season. Now, though he is but a little over two years old, the youngster will have to meet trotters of three years when he makes his debut on Eastern tracks.

As Directum has signed another contract with the Hamlins, both Robert J. and Fantasy will be handled by the clever Tennesseean who has piloted them to former triumphs. John R. Gentry, the champion among pacing stallions, will be driven by M. E. McHenry. While this Kansas-bred flier made a comparatively short campaign last year, he proved to be marvelously fast, and McHenry, who like all great reinsmen is conservative in his opinions, is unusually sanguine about Gentry's prospects this year.

Joe Patchen, another Kansas product, seems to have stood the strain of a long, hard season well, and "Jack" Curry, who was behind the black pacer in most of his races last season, will doubtless have charge of him again.

Directum, who took his early education from George Starr, and trotted his first race under that trainer's guidance in 1892, was afterward turned over to John Kelly, who drove him till the close of his most brilliant campaign in 1893. Another change was made for the black champion last year when his owner, John Green, leased him to C. C. McIvor, who engaged Hickok as his driver. The inability of the new tutor to improve on the form Directum had shown at four years, along with the disgraceful farce in the match with Alix at Boston, disgusted both owner and manager so that the stallion was taken away from Hickok as soon as he had returned home.

Since then Directum has been in the care of James Dustin, an Eastern trainer, who went to California some years ago and was at one time employed at Palo Alto Farm. It is now announced that after a short stud season the once invincible king of trotting stallions will be put in training, and that Dustin will bring him back here in an attempt to retrieve the laurels lost in 1894.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Theodore Dwight Welde.

Theodore Dwight Welde, one of the last of the anti-slavery agitators, died Sunday night at his home, in Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years. He was born in Hampton, Conn., Nov. 23, 1803. He had been confined to the house for about a year, and died of old age. He had a national career, having been contemporary with John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and William Lloyd Garrison, and survived them all.

His father, a clergyman receiving a stipend of only $300 a year, determined to provide his son with a collegiate education, and sent him, when sixteen years old, to Phillips Academy, Andover, where he devoted his time so assiduously to the study of the classics that he almost ruined his eyesight. He was finally compelled to leave college and go to work upon the farm. It was a great disappointment to him, but he was not discouraged, and set to work bravely to educate himself in another line. He became proficient in the art of mnemonics, gave lessons in it, and soon branched out as a lecturer. His success, which was due in great measure to Dr. Beecher, soon warranted his making a lecturing tour through Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. It was while traveling through these States that he gained an accurate knowledge of the condition of the slaves, which afterward stood him in good stead.

Even from boyhood his feelings had revolted from the inhuman bondage of the colored race. His first action against the abuse occurred when he was six years old, while attending school in Connecticut, where a little colored boy was avoided by his white schoolmates. His interest in the boy resulted in his being called "Nigger Welde."

When his eyesight became partly restored, in 1823, he entered Hamilton College, and some years later became a student at Lane Seminary, in Cincinnati. A number of the students there from the slave States had founded a colonization society, and when interest in the slave issue became very intense Dr. Beecher, a member of the Faculty at the time, proposed for discussion the questions whether the people of slaveholding States ought to abolish slavery at once, and whether the doctrines, tendencies, measures, and spirit of the Colonization Society made it worthy of the patronage of Christian people. Young Welde took a leading part in these discussions, delivered lectures on anti-slavery, and finally, in conjunction with a number of students, formed an anti-slavery society. The Trustees, however, prohibited such proceedings, and decided to expel Welde and another of the leaders. A large number of the students threatened to leave if the decision of the Trustees was carried out, and young Welde quietly packed up his books and started off on a lecturing tour, in order that he might not cause any trouble at the seminary.

He first gave open-air addresses at Ripley, Ohio, where he was in constant danger from the mobs of rioters in the village. In 1836 he came to New-York, but soon afterward lost his voice and was appointed by the American Anti-Slavery Society editor of its books and pamphlets. In 1841-3 he labored in Washington in aid of the anti-slavery members of Congress, and in 1854 he established, at Eagleswood, N. J., a school in which he received pupils irrespective of sex and color. In 1864 he removed to Hyde Park, near Boston, and devoted himself to teaching and lecturing.

Mr. Welde was the author of a number of pamphlets and books. His volume entitled "Slavery As It Is; Or, The Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses," instigated Mrs. Stow to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In addition to this work, he also wrote "The Power of Congress Over the District of Columbia," "The Bible Against Slavery," and "Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States."

From 1842 to 1862 Mr. Welde was less active in the anti-slavery movement than he had been during its earlier days, and after he removed to Hyde Park, in 1863, he practically retired from public notice and spent his days in quietude and retirement.

His wife, Angelina Emily Grimké, was closely associated with him in his work. She was the daughter of Judge F. Grimké of South Carolina. She and her sister, Sarah Grimké, went to Philadelphia in 1828, where they joined the Society of Friends. She was the author of an appeal to the Christian women of the South, which was republished in England, with an introduction by George Thompson, and was associated with her sister in delivering addresses under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society, thereby winning a reputation for eloquence. The controversy that the appearance of the sisters as public speakers caused was the beginning of the woman's rights agitation in this country.

S. Warren Sneden.

Mr. S. Warren Sneden died at his late residence, 131 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was born in this city in 1818 and lived here until 1835, when he removed to Brooklyn, where he has since resided. For twenty-five years he was actively engaged in the building business.

He was one of the founders of the Society of Old Brooklynites, and was for many years a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute. He had the honor of being the first Democrat elected in twenty years from the Fourth Ward to serve as Supervisor. The Republican candidate for the position was ex-Mayor Booth. From 1882 to 1893 Mr. Sneden was President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New-York, from which position he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Nassau Gas Light Company, and of the Long Island Safe Deposit Company of Brooklyn.

Edwin H. Mead.

Edwin H. Mead, who died at his home in South Orange, N. J. Sunday, had been President and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Coal Company seven years. He was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1822. He entered the coal business when he was eighteen years old. He was employed by the late Z. Belknap of Albany, who was one of the first dealer to introduce stove coal in the market. He became connected afterward with the Harnden Express Company of Boston, and later with the hardware firm of Andrus, Sears & Co. of this city.

He became Secretary of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in 1852, and was made its Treasurer in 1875. He succeeded George A. Hoyt as President of the company in 1888. He belonged to the South Orange Field Club, and to several other social organizations in the Oranges. Mr. Mead leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Helene De Kay Townsend.

Mrs. Helene De Kay Townsend, widow of Solomon Townsend, died at her home in Oyster Bay, L. I., Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Townsend had been ill for some time. She was a daughter of Charles De Kay Townsend, one of the most noted physicians in Albany during his lifetime. Mrs. Townsend was married in 1849, and had resided in Oyster Bay since 1877.

She had six children—ex-Assemblyman Solomon Townsend, Charles De Kay Townsend, formerly Surrogate of Queens County; Robert Townsend, Assistant District Attorney in New-York; Maurice E. Townsend, Edward N. Townsend, formerly Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, and Maria F. Townsend.

Mrs. Townsend was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission at Oyster Bay during the war.

Francis O'Neill.

Francis O'Neill, a well-known shoe merchant, whose residence in this city was at 86 Madison Avenue, died Sunday at his country home in Yonkers. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on Feb. 22, 1841, and came to this country when sixteen years old. He entered the employ of a shoe dealer on Chatham Square. He was industrious and saving, and a few years later opened a shoe store at 282 Bowery. In 1853 he removed to Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. O'Neill had been a Trustee of the Catholic cathedral for a number of years, and enjoyed the close personal friendship of Archbishop Corrigan. He was a charter member of the Catholic Club, and a member of the Board of Education of Yonkers.

The funeral services will be held at the cathedral to-morrow morning and the Archbishop will officiate.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Edward O. Hamlin died yesterday at Honesdale, Penn., of paralysis, aged sixty-seven years. He studied law in Wilkesbarre, Penn., with George W. Woodward, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1850. He afterward resided in Minnesota, where he was appointed Judge of the Fourth Judical District of that State, and for several years commencing in 1854, he held the position. Later, he was defeated on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1873, on account of ill health, he returned to Honesdale.

—Miss Fanny Russell, the second daughter of ex-Judge Horace Russell and granddaughter of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, died Sunday night at her father's residence, 47 Park Avenue, after an illness of a few weeks. She was of a singularly sweet, lovable disposition, and, though but fourteen years of age, her death will be a sad blow to her family and many friends.

—Prof. William Martin Chamberlain, an instructor of deaf-mutes well-known throughout the country, died from grip at his home, at Rome, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-two. He was a semi-mute, was totally deaf, and was one of the best lip readers in the country. He had been connected with the Central New-York Institution for nearly twenty years.

—Gen. Mahlon D. Manson of Crawfordsville died last night at Frankfort, Ind., of paralysis. Gen. Manson was a soldier in the Mexican war and the rebellion, served one term in Congress, two terms as Auditor of State, one as Lieutenant Governor, and one as Collector of Internal Revenue during Cleveland's first term. He was seventy-six years of age.

—Daniel Shelby, for two years manager of the Music Hall in Wilkesbarre, Penn., died of heart disease yesterday. Mr. Shelby was for

TROUBLE OVER A PRIZE

Sensational Meeting of the Cycling Clubs' Association.

IT WAS A DIAMOND WON BY BOFINGER

Said to be Worth $12, but $33 Was Charged—An Investigation of the Case to be Made.

The special meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, held last evening at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, was one of the most sensational the organization ever had. W. Holzman, the Lenox Wheelmen delegate, was publicly placed in an unenviable position, and other matters of more than passing interest were acted upon.

Holzman purchased the prizes given by the association at its annual race meet, held at Manhattan Field, on July 28. Eugene Bofinger, a Riverside Wheelmen crack, won a diamond ring in one of the events, but refused to take it, claiming it was not of full value. The association was charged $32 for it, and it was afterward appraised at $12.

Many delegates spoke on the subject, one gentleman being particularly emphatic in his remarks. He insisted that the association demand an immediate explanation from Holzman, or his resignation.

The latter was given an opportunity to explain, but would not do so, and a committee comprising W. E. Fuller, H. L. Saltonstall, and L. O. Miner was appointed to confer with him.

This committee and Mr. Holzman adjourned to another part of the building and had their conference, the delegates in the meantime discussing the subject at random. One gentleman expressed the opinion that Holzman did not knowingly defraud the association, and that upon investigation it would be discovered that the firm from which the ring was purchased would be found responsible.

When the committee and Holzman returned, it was reported that he had declined to divulge the name of the firm in the case, but had promised to give it upon obtaining its consent, and without if it was refused. With this announcement, the matter was placed in abeyance, to be reported upon at the next meeting.

Holzman is considered above such a petty act by those who know him best, and they predict tha the fraud will be located with the firm he dealt with.

President A. E. Hildrick occupied the chair at this special meeting, and in attendance were M. A. Heath of the New-York Tourist Wheelmen, George H. Miller of the Atalanta Wheelmen, W. P. M. Hotze of the Prospect Wheelmen, W. E. Fuller of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, F. L. C. Martin of the Plainfield Bicycle Club, H. Lowenthal of the Greenwich Wheelmen, H. S. Saltonstall of the Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers, J. Johnston Woods of the Columbia Cycle Club, F. Keer of the Hudson County Wheelmen, L. Owen Miner of the Ninth Ward Pioneer Club, W. Licke of the Castle Point Cyclers, George Morgan of the Bushwick Wheelmen, D. Boe of the Columbia Wheelmen, W. W. Northrop of the Harlem Wheelmen, and W. Scudder of the Jersey City Cycle Club.

The association emphasized its position in the league meet matter by passing a resolution to the effect that it is for Asbury Park first, 1st, and all the time.

In the report of the Trustees was incorporated a letter from President Hildick recommending that the association secure a clubhouse centrally situated where all wheelmen would be welcome.

Manager Sanger's report of the international race meet in Madison Square Garden showed no profit. The affair was held under the auspices of the association, and a certain percentage of the profits was to have been paid to it for its sanction. Mr. Sanger invited an examination of the books, and it was determined to have a committee do so.

Treasurer G. H. Miller tendered his resignation, but will hold office until his successor is appointed.

The association, after a short discussion, came to the conclusion that the wheelmen of the metropolitan district ought to have a representative on the Board of Park Commissioners, and decided to apprise Mayor Strong of the fact in a letter which will be sent to him this week. In this letter the association will respectfully request the Mayor to appoint a wheelman on the board.

The Lexington and Hamilton Wheelmen resigned from the association.

STRIKE OUT THE WORD "WHITE"

Bay State Cyclists in Favor of This Change in the Constitution.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—The "color-line" question will doubtless prove to be one of the main issues at the meeting of the National Assembly in New-York City this month. The Massachusetts delegates are all in favor of striking out the word "white" in the constitution, and that this will be done seems to be the general opinion. The Riverside Cycle Club, the only colored cycling organization in the old Bay State, has taken action in the matter by passing the following resolutions:

Whereas, We believe, after careful discussion, that the existing rules of the League of American Wheelmen depriving the negro of the privilege of becoming a member of the said organization is an unjust discrimination, and we do believe that some essential changes in the same would best subserve the interests of the organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Riverside Cycle Club of Cambridge, do enter our objections and protest against the rule depriving the negro of the right of membership in the League of American Wheelmen, feeling that the discrimination is an injustice, inhuman, and unworthy the act of a body whose principles are based upon equity; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Massachusetts delegates to the League of American Wheelmen National Assembly in New-York on Feb. 18 be instructed to urge the said organization to take proper steps for laying before the said assembly substantially the modifications embodied in these resolutions and adopted at this meeting.

Signed by the Governing Board, Riverside Cycle Club.

W. H. Hamilton, President; J. D. Allston, Vice President; W. H. Nott, Secretary; W. W. Taylor, Treasurer; W. A. West, Captain; H. Gould, W. A. Smith.

A number of the Massachusetts delegates will not vote, it is said, but those who do will support the amendment. Wheelmen everywhere are taking an interest in this question, and a majority, it is thought, favor giving the colored rider all the privileges of the league. The Southern delegates, it is expected, will oppose the proposed change, as heretofore.

LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP DECREASING

Action to be Taken at the Annual Meeting to Revive Interest.

The membership of the League of American Wheelmen has fallen off nearly 10,000 members during the last year, and the officials and others who have the welfare of the organization at heart have begun to figure on a means to stop the slide. Action in the matter will be taken at the meeting of the National Assembly in this city on the 18th inst. The word "white" inserted in the constitution last February was expected to be instrumental in bringing in many new members in the South, but the contrary has been the result.

In 1893 there was 33,682 members in the league. Of this number the Empire State contributed 4,303. In 1894 the membership had grown to 36,567, New-York then having 4,471 members. Last year nearly all of the divisions showed a decided "slump," the Empire State dropping to 3,073 members. Other notable cases of a similar tendency were the old Bay State, Michigan, Pennsylvania Ohio, Illinois, and Connecticut.

A number of explanations have been given regarding the cause of the remarkable falling off in the membership. The Referee lays the blame to "the vacillating policy of the Executive Committee, the surprising and disappointing incapacity of the President, the uncertainty about The Bulletin, and the uncertainty as to the amount of the annual dues."

FINE MILEAGE RECORD.

Twenty-one Members of the Hudson County Wheelmen Ride 53,235 Miles.

The mileage report of the Road Committee of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City for 1894 is interesting, showing an average for twenty-one riders of 2,535 miles. V. V. Mersereau is at the head of the list, with 7,735 miles, and F. B. Edick comes second, with 7,629 miles. The full list is as follows:

Name.	Miles.
V. V. Mersereau	7,735
F. B. Edick	7,629
W. H. Baxter	3,804
O. M. Cobanks	3,508
George Harthmann	3,175
W. Huckbee	3,000
W. Ferris	2,724
E. Webbe	2,274
F. Keer	2,178
F. E. Cobanks	1,828
Robert Wobecke	1,800
Samuel Sanford	1,692
C. V. A. Walsh	1,690
E. H. Smith	1,564
J. J. Gordner	1,534
W. Vreeland	1,515
E. Nelvus	1,358
W. E. Clarke	1,274
J. B. F. Ransom	1,032
George H. Earl	1,027
E. Schintzer	874

The total number of miles covered by the above was 53,235, a fine record for the number of riders concerned.

Cyclists to Give a Minstrel Show.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Union County Roadsters have decided to give a minstrel show during Easter week. The preliminary plans were discussed at a special meeting, and President Holmes appointed the following well-known club men to manage the affair: A. H. Chamberlain, E. E. Carman, R. F. Calhoun, G. H. Cowle, A. M. Hall, J. H. Flake, H. Hangsterfer, W. S. Martin, E. A. Marsh, C. R. Melick, W. M. Simmons, Charles L. Ruser, Frank R. Valentine, E. A. Pelouse, and George D. White. The first rehearsal will be held at the clubhouse on Wednesday evening under the direction of Prof. Charles R. Melick, the musical director.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Press Cycling Club of Boston has elected the following officers: President—C. W. Fourdrinier; Vice President—J. E. Anderson; Secretary—A. Higgins; Treasurer—A. H. Gaudelet; Captain—H. E. Walker; First Lieutenant—C. H. Finley; Second Lieutenant—L. Gates; Ensign—E. A. Reynolds; Bugler—H. Alther; Board of Governors—Austin W. Pease, Theodore Rothe, and J. E. Towne; Auditing Committee—E. H. Pinkham, J. B. Walker, W. O. Bullard, and E. W. Smith; Entertainment Committee—E. A. Reynolds, A. J. Ochs, F. H. Annis, J. B. Walker, A. H. Gaudelet, and Austin W. Pease; House Committee—A. A. Knight, J. E. Fennell, W. S. Seward, Benjamin Fishler, J. E. Towne, and Charles G. Percival.

—The latest report of the disappearance of Lenz, the round-the-world cyclist, is that he was murdered near Erzeroum. He took out a ten-thousand-dollar insurance policy on his life just previous to his departure from this country, and before it can be paid the fact of his death will have to be established. W. L. Sachtleben has taken the place of Robert Bruce and will go at once to Asiatic Turkey to learn positively about the young man's disappearance. Bruce had made all preparations for the journey, but his family opposed his going and he resigned the commission. The ten-thousand-dollar policy is made out in favor of the missing man's mother, who lives in Pittsburg.

—Saturday, June 15, has been selected as the day for the parade of the wheelmen to inaugurate the opening of the Coney Island cycle path. It is expected that fully 10,000 riders will be in line on this occasion. Prizes will be offered to the club having the largest number of men in line, and to the club making the neatest appearance.

—What should prove a very interesting entertainment will be that given by the Brooklyn Roadsters in the Mount Olivet Church, Evergreen Avenue and Troutman Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. The feature of the programme will be an illustrated lecture by Prof. H. E. Northrop entitled "Cycling through Europe."

—There was a race meet at Honolulu on Christmas Day, in which the mile for novices was won in 3:19 4-5. The mile race, 3:00 class, was captured in 2:50½, which was the fastest time ever made on the island.

—When the riding season opens, Prospect Park will have three policemen mounted on bicycles. It will be their duty to see to it that the park rules are observed by all wheelmen.

—King Leopold of Belgium is an enthusiast on cycling. He is now perfecting himself in the art of balancing and pedaling. He receives instruction daily in his ballroom.

—The Russian Minister is one of the cycling celebrities of Washington. He enjoys the sport every pleasant day, and is pointed out to sightseers as a fine rider.

—The South Brooklyn Wheelmen will give their next ladies' reception on Friday evening at their clubhouse in Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

—The English cycle papers are unanimous in the belief that there will be very little racing in that country this year.

—Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn is a convert to cycling.

Fun by New-Jersey Athletes.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 4.—An amateur minstrel performance, under the auspices of the New-Jersey Athletic Club of Bayonne, will be given next Saturday evening in the club's hall on Avenue A and Bay View Court. Nearly a score of well-known men in business and social circles have been taking instruction about two months from Prof. William Till, a successful professional entertainer of Bayonne. The committee representing the club promises something new and decidedly novel in the minstrel line, aided by Holden's orchestra. Harry B. Chamberlain will be the middle man, and should prove a heavy attraction as interlocutor. End men will be ex-Councilman Harry Meigs and Sydney S. Schuyler. A feature will be Mr. Outcault of New-York City, with H. Forest, as tambourine men. There will be solos by Messrs. G. Brown of Elizabeth, and Charles Mackie of Bayonne. Trolley cars will convey Jersey City and Staten Island patrons through Bayonne direct to the club hall. The 7:30 P. M. train from the foot of Liberty Street, New-York City, via the Jersey Central Railroad, stops at Avenue A station thirty-five minutes later, only two blocks from the New-Jersey Athletic Clubhouse.

Dennis Driscoll Dead.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 4.—Dennis A. Driscoll, at one time short-distance champion pedestrian of the world, died at his sister's residence to-day, aged thirty-seven, from consumption.

Fred Hoey Missed Two Birds.

NICE, Feb. 4.—The Grand Prix de Casino was contested in the international live-bird shooting tournament at Monte Carlo to-day. The prize money is 20,000f., with the entry fees of 200f. each added. There were ninety-four competitors. The shooting was very close, and many marksmen were left in at the end of the day. These men brought down four birds in four shots: Ginot, Gourgand, Guidicini, Sani, Harrison, Sir George Thursby, Count Voss, Malfetani, Riva, Heygate, Devoinich, Calari, Delsloo, Roche, Count Cioleck, Drevon, and Decharmays. These men missed one in four: Bethune, Roberts, Halford, Hall, Horton, Pennell, and Sutcliffe. These men were among those missing two in four: Eze, Batt, Wingrove, Hannay, Marsden, Cobb, and Frederick Hoey.

THE CHESS MATCH A DRAW.

Mieses and Janowski Each Won Six Games.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Mieses won the fourteenth game of the chess match to-day, and the match was declared a draw. The final score was: Mieses, 6; Janowski, 6; drawn, 2.

Following is the summary of the match: First Game—Ruy Lopez; forty-six moves; Janowski won. Second Game—Irregular; nineteen moves; Janowski won. Third Game—P—Q4; twenty-seven moves; Mieses won. Fourth Game—Vienna; forty-one moves; Janowski won. Fifth Game—Ruy Lopez; fifty-three moves; drawn. Sixth Game—Vienna; twenty-eight moves; Mieses won. Seventh Game—Ruy Lopez; fifty-five moves; Mieses won. Eighth Game—Vienna; ninety-one moves; Mieses won. Ninth Game—Ruy Lopez; sixty-five moves; Mieses won. Tenth Game—Vienna; ninety-five moves; drawn. Eleventh Game—Ruy Lopez; fifty-three moves; Janowski won. Twelfth Game—Vienna; thirty-four moves; Janowski won. Thirteenth Game—Four-knights game; thirty-three moves; Janowski won. Fourteenth Game—Vienna; thirty-one moves; Mieses won. Total—Janowski, 6; Mieses, 6; drawn, 2.

The former played the whites in the odd numbered, the latter in the even numbered, games.

Fencing Not Popular at Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.—Prof. Jacobi, instructor in fencing at Yale, has resigned, and will leave the university at once. The department of fencing was instituted just a year ago, and he was invited to take charge by Prof. Anderson, director of the new gymnasium. Fencing has not proved popular at Yale, and lack of interest is the cause of the abandonment of classes in that branch of athletics. Prof. Jacobi will probably return to France, where the science he teaches is more popular.

MONTAUK BOWLERS WIN

Two Close Games with the Bushwick Wheelmen's Team.

TWO PINS DECIDED THE SECOND GAME

Van Siclen, Terry, and Frost Made the Highest Scores—Frost's Hard "Rooting" Helped the Victorious Team.

The Montauk Wheelmen bowlers and a squad of all-wool "rooters" went to the Bushwick Wheelmen's alleys in a brewery building in Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and through their united efforts secured a double-headed victory. They took the first game with a comfortable margin, but the second fell to them only after a heart-breaking finish, two points only separating the Bushwicks from success.

Neither side did any remarkable work, but there was a number of incidental features that both amused and instructed the spectators. Faust, the tall sphere juggler of the Bushwicks, won first prize for high-class "rooting," and during his turn on the alleys entwined his ample legs around one another in an extraordinary attempt to help the ball crash the pyramid at the desired point. J. Hellowell, alias "Stump, the Boy Wonder," also did well in a similar line, and was cheered to the echo when he made a difficult spare in the last frame.

High-score honors fell to Van Siclen of the Montauks in the opening game, his 189 being one point better than the next best score. The summary follows:

FIRST GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	2	6	127
Van Siclen	5	2	3	189
Darby	2	5	3	161
Frost	1	7	2	169
Schenck	1	4	5	142
Total	11	20	19	788

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
G. Hellawell	2	5	8	154
Faust	3	3	4	173
Morgan	2	3	5	135
J. Hellawell	2	3	5	133
Terry	3	4	3	168
Total	12	18	20	763

FRAMES.

Montauk ... 54 141 242 319 386 402 376 646 695 788
Bushwick ...101 169 241 294 358 426 522 607 673 763

Averages—Montauk, 157 3-5; Bushwick, 152 3-5. Scorers—James Turney and A. F. Richter. Umpire—H. Rudd.

SECOND GAME.

MONTAUK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Conrad	2	7	1	178
Van Siclen	3	6	1	173
Darby	3	3	4	149
Frost	5	2	3	184
Schenck	3	3	4	156
Total	16	21	13	841

BUSHWICK WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score
G. Hellawell	5	1	4	177
Faust	2	4	4	153
J. Hellawell	2	4	4	153
Morgan	2	6	2	168
Terry	3	6	1	188
Total	14	21	15	839

FRAMES.

Montauk 85 166 248 325 408 474 572 658 753 841
Bushwick 55 150 256 349 443 528 606 652 749 839

Averages—Montauk, 168 1-5; Bushwick, 167 4-5. Scorers—James Turney and A. F. Richter. Umpire—H. Rudd.

Tuscaroras Win Easily.

The Henriette five rolled poorly in the game with Tuscarora in the Peterdorf House tournament Saturday night, losing by 118 pins. The score:

TUSCARORA.		HENRIETTE.	
Ward	144	Weinschenk	132
Roman	99	Hoffman	115
Lewin	136	Better	117
Frank	138	Heilmann	101
Japhe	156	Schwab	99
Total	673	Total	555

MEETINGS OF RACING MEN.

New Members of the Steeplechase Association Elected.

Owing to the absence of the newly-elected Chairman of The Jockey Club, August Belmont, Vice Chairman Col. W. P. Thompson presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Stewards yesterday. Messrs. Keene, Knapp, Donner, and Sturgis were present. It was announced that nothing but routine business was transacted, and that no choice of a Steward in place of A. J. Cassatt was made.

Action on the application of the Virginia Jockey Club for a license was not taken, owing to some informality which Secretary H. D. McIntyre will be asked to correct before the next meeting. It is expected that the license will then be granted.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association held a meeting at the Gilsey House yesterday, Vice President H. De Courcey Forbes presiding in the absence of Mr. Belmont. A. J. Cassatt, Fred Gebhard, Dr. J. O. Green, and S. S. Howland were present.

During a discussion as to the probabilities of success of the meeting to be held at Morris Park in May it came out that members of the association alone have between forty and fifty horses in training. The entry blanks to the six stakes to close March 1, the conditions of which have been already published in full in The New-York Times, have been forwarded to owners of steeplechasers and hurdlers throughout the United States and Canada by Secretary H. G. Crickmore, and correspondence regarding them indicates a liberal entry.

In reply to these letters, some of which asked about the height of the jumps, the Stewards could give no definite information, as this has not been definitely settled. Mr. Cassatt of the Committee on Rules announced that the jumps at Morris Park would be of about the same character as those at Shepshead Bay last Spring. In all probability the Rules Committee will fix a maximum and minimum height for jumps on all courses over which they will exercise supervision.

The Rules Committee has not quite perfected its work, but reported progress, and will soon have the rules put in type and proofs submitted to members of the association for their approval.

The following new members were elected: Edward Kelly, Augustus Clason, Hermann Oelrichs, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. B. Haggin, Col. Lawrence Kip, John G. Heckscher, and C. F. Havemeyer of this city; J. H. Bradford of Boston, Nelson Brown of Philadelphia, Justin Butterfield and Clarence Moore of Washington, F. J. Mackey of Chicago, Bannehan Cameron of Stagville, N. C.; Robinson Beard of Brooklyn, and W. R. Hearst of San Francisco, making seventy-two members of the association.

WILTON THE STAR OF THE SALE

Brought $12,600 at the Disposal of the Bowerman Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 4.—Trotting-horse men are jubilant over the sale of the Bowerman trotters here to-day. Notwithstanding intensely cold weather, there was a big crowd of bidders from all over the country present, and prices were good. The total of sixty-two head brought $44,225, averaging $713.

The following brought $200 and over:

Wilton, 2:19¼, br. h., 15 years, by George Wilkes, dam by Hambletonian 10; Lewis & Albaugh, Circleville, Ohio	$12,600
Silverstone, 2:30, blk. m., 5, by Wilton, dam by Mambrino Time; Andy Welsh, Hartford, Conn.	410
Ortolan, 2:28½, blk. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Alcantara; A. Swaringen, Mendota, Ill.	600
Winston, b. c., 3, by Wilton, dam by Hambletion Mambrino; W. J. Young, Lexington	210
Scourine, 2:23½, br. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Star Almont; J. Ferguson, New-York.	5,500
Fancy Wilton, blk. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Nutwood; A. Bennett, New-York	450
Bucyrus, 2:23¾, b. g., 3, by Wilton, dam by Nutwood; W. H. Bradford, Aurora, N. Y.	1,500
Attractive, br. f., 3, by Wilton, dam by Dictator; J. Ferguson, New-York	1,000
Brown filly, 3, by Wilton, dam by Lincoln Chief; Brook Curry, Lexington	375
Trollope, b. f., 2, by Wilton, dam by General George H. Thomas; A. Campbell, Brooklyn	385
Mackey, gr. g., 3, by Wilton, dam by Metropolitan; George W. St. Clair, Lexington	1,050
Lizzie Carter, 2:37½, ch. m., 7, by Wilton, dam by Mohawk; W. J. Young	400
Haughty, b. f., yearling, by Lord Russell, dam by Red Wilkes; R. J. Evans, Danville	225
Driving Cloud, br. c., 2, by Wilton, dam by Hambrino; George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind.	725
Miss Shedd, br. m., 8, by Red Wilkes, dam by Ericsson; L. Bennett	215
Hazlenut Wood, blk. m., 8, by Nutwood, dam by Joe Gavin; George McKalle, Boston	230
Zelda, b. m., 4, by Kentucky Prince, dam Hambletonian 10; J. Ferguson	300
Mira, ch. m., 10, by Hambrino, dam by George Wilkes; J. Ferguson	200
Brita, br. m., 8, by Dictator, dam by Harold; J. F. Caloway, Louisville	325
Josie Wilkes, br. m., 4, by Wilkes Boy, dam by The King; J. R. Bascom, Sharpsburg	210
Dan Cupid, 2:09½, b. h., 7, by Barney Wilkes, dam by Strathmore; T. W. Coulter, New-York	5,500
Penella, b. f., 4, by Wedgewood, dam by McCurdy's Hambletonian; W. Lucas, Boston	215
Silver Lake, blk. c., 2, by Lakewood, dam by Countersign; John T. Hedges, North Middletown, Ky.	1,575
Ida Wilton, br. m., 5, by Wilton, dam by General Washington; J. S. Robins, Selma, Ala	615
Futurity, 2:19, b. g., 4, by Hinder Wilkes, dam by Arnold; J. Murphy, New-York	2,500
Happy Promise, 2:16¾, b. h., 7, by Happy Medium, dam by Almont; A. Campbell, Brooklyn	925
Penelope, 2:20¾, b. m., 4, by McEwen, dam by Tennessee Wilkes; O. E. Robinson, Baltimore	700
Antiover, b. h., 5, by Anteeo, dam by Alcyone; W. H. Watson, Frankfort	220

TROTTING MEN TO MEET.

Members of Driving Clubs to Arrange Dates for a Spring Circuit.

It is practically settled that the sulkies will make an early appearance in the metropolitan district this season, and the only thing that remains is to fix dates and arrange other necessary details. This will be done to-night, when the managers of several driving parks meet at the Hotel Metropole. The Driving Club of New-York took the initiative in proposing a Spring circuit, and Secretary E. S. Hedges has worked hard to secure the co-operation of other tracks. At the meeting this evening there will be representatives from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Poughkeepsie, and Bethlehem, Penn., besides those interested in Fleetwood Park, this city, and the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn.

As there are two tracks at Baltimore and the same number at Philadelphia, the proposed circuit would occupy nine weeks, commencing early in May. This would bring it up to the commencement of the Grand Circuit at Saginaw, Mich., and none of the Eastern associations in the places mentioned would wish to hold rival meetings while the more important series is in progress. Secretary Hedges has had sufficient correspondence with the turfmen who are to confer at the Metropole to warrant the statement that they are all in favor of the Spring circuit.

The Philadelphia Driving Park Association will probably be represented by its President, Joseph A. Wenderoth, and Thomas Grady, lessee of Belmont Park, also in the Quaker City, will be on hand to look after the interests of that track. The Pimlico Driving Club of Baltimore sends its Secretary, George E. Keenan, and its neighbor, the Gentlemen's Driving Park, will also be represented by its Secretary, J. A. Ellis. Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, will, of course, be represented by D. B. Herrington, manager for Jacob Ruppert, who owns the property, and Alta P. McDonald, lessee of Island Park, Albany, will be on hand with his Secretary, James B. Hoyt.

The two local clubs will doubtless send their Presidents and Secretaries, Frank D. Creamer and W. C. Allen occupying these two offices in the Parkway Driving Club, while Andrew Miller is President of the Driving Club of New-York. Secretary Hedges will naturally be indispensable as the original promoter of the enterprise. The association at Bethlehem sends James B. Lovatt, but, as this town is rather out of the line, it is possible that it may not be included. Local turfmen who favor harness racing are much elated over the prospect of an early meeting at Fleetwood, and Secretary Hedges will endeavor to secure some extra attractions which would help to draw more than the usual crowd.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—In case the Legislature of Connecticut passes a law which will permit of pool selling on race tracks, as is now expected, a new mile trotting track, to cost over $100,000, is to be built in New-Haven, Conn. The projectors of the enterprise are John H. Dillon of that city, owner of Eskimo, 2:18¾; Andrew J. Welch, formerly of Hartford, Conn., but now of this city, and William D. Basle of this city and formerly of Cleveland. The plan is to build a track which shall be better than the Charter Oak track, at Hartford, which, when it was built, was the best in the country. Mr. Dillon is now owner of the Elm City half-mile track and an enthusiastic lover of the light-harness horse. He it was who at the recent auction sale at Buffalo exposed the by-bidding that was in the interest of the owner of Pattie D., 2:12¼, when that mare was offered for sale, and who proved that the mare had been bid up, and then bought in by and for her owner, Mr. Waterman.

—Lovers of long-distance races—and there is no true horseman that does not have a fondness for these trials of the stamina of a horse—had an inning at San Francisco on Saturday, when the Lissak Stakes, of a guaranteed value of $2,000, was decided at the Bay District track. It was won by La Gascon, a horse of the selling plate class, with 100 pounds up and ridden by Chorn, in 3:45¼. Hawthorne, 120 pounds, was second, and Gilead, 115 pounds, with Bergen up, was third. Joseph Cairn Simpson, the California turf writer, who constantly protests against five furlong dashes, must have had a day of rare sport when that race was run.

—While at Ticonderoga last week W. R. Janvier of this city was driven behind a pair of his weanling colts over the ice track at a three-minute gait. One of the youngsters, eight months old, is by Alcandre, and the other, a month older, is by Potential, the latter one of the best bred horses owned in this State. Mr. Janvier thinks those youngsters of his are the fastest pair of weanlings in New-York State, and makes no exception in favor of any pair that "Pa" Hamlin has at Village Farm, where there are said to be some very fast steppers.

—It was arranged that Riley Grannan, the plunger, was to pay $8,000 for the half interest in the racing stable of Will Wallace. The Commoner is the only one of the lot about which anything is known. There are seven two-year-olds in the lot by as many different sires, Fonso, Hanover, Tyrant, Pirate of Penzance, Favor, Onondaga, and Deceiver being the stallions whose get are represented. Grannan finally backed out of the deal. Sensible fellow.

—Byron McClelland will take his stable from Lexington to Louisville to prepare them for their Spring races, which is a new move on his part. His magnificent colt Henry of Navarre is wintering in most satisfactory fashion, and McClelland told a recent visitor to the West that he expects Henry to be a faster and gamer horse this year than he was in 1894, in spite of the hard campaign that was given him.

—"Bob" Rose, the owner of Clifford, who has been East on a visit, has decided to allow J. W. Rogers to campaign Clifford as he sees fit. Rogers will probably take in the Western Circuit with his clever animal, which is wintering well at Morris Park. Rose was interested in the racing scheme at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I., which has just been wiped out by prohibitive legislative action at the suggestion of Gov. Brown.

—"Jim" Golden is to have the handling of Ralph Wilkes, 2:06¾, again this season. The famous stallion is at Col. J. E. Thayer's farm at Lancaster, Mass., where the experiment is being tried of driving him with a check rein. It has worked well thus far, and if the horse continues to take kindly to it, so that his driver can control him, Golden expects to lower the horse's record several seconds.

—Tilly Macey, the trotting mare that broke her leg in a race in Rochester last Summer, has so fully recovered that she is now able to roam about the paddocks at El Winoma, the stock farm of Burdick & Sons, near Hampton, in this State. She is to be bred to W. R. Janvier's stallion Alcandre this Spring.

—The string of fifteen trotters handled by Walter Maben, at the head of which is La Belle, with a two-year-old record of 2:16, is owned by a woman, Mrs. Severance of Los Angeles, Cal., and a society leader of the Pacific slope. She is an expert on pedigrees and conformation, and buys all her own horses.

—"Fred" Foster, owner of Dr. Rice, has secured the services of Hueston as his jockey for this year, and "Tiny" Williams will do the riding for E. S. Gardner & Sons.

—The Harlem Futurity to be run in 1897 received 1,820 entries, the largest number ever made to a stake race in this country.

—Twenty of the eighty yearlings now at the Belle Meade stud are by Iroquois.

COMMODORE ANDRUSS RE-ELECTED

Annual Meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club Held Last Night.

The annual meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club was held last night at the Grand Union Hotel. The following officers were elected: Commodore—Henry Andruss, sloop Sasqua; Vice Commodore—Henry Doscher, sloop Banshee; Rear Commodore—S. C. Baldwin, sloop Mary C.; Secretary—Arthur M. Hunter; Treasurer—B. B. Strong; Measurer—Henry Andruss, Jr.; Trustee, class 1897—G. K. Thompson; Trustee, class 1897—John Sullivan; Trustee, class 1898—A. L. Embury; Trustee, class 1898—W. S. Spencer; Regatta Committee—John W. Rough, William E. Moore, N. T. Aider; Law Committee—Charles W. Voltz, John F. Lambden; Membership Committee—F. W. Schoonmaker, Charles Tower, A. P. Weston.

The club's lease of Echo Island will expire next year, and Mr. C. O. Iselin has declined to renew it. He has said that if the club will give up its lease this year the cozy clubhouse can be moved off the island. A suitable site has been secured, and last night $1,500 was subscribed to pay the moving expenses.

The New-Rochelle Club is in a flourishing condition, and will have some good racing this year.

Ice Yachting at Red Bank.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 4.—The Regatta Committee of the Ice Yacht Club has called a race for to-morrow morning for third-class boats. The race will be for the club pennant, and the winner may be selected as the boat to defend the Burlington Pennant. The starters will be Charles Irwin's Georgie, Charles Burd's Zip, Crawford Hendrickson's Sleet, and Edward Asay's Daisy.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The name of the schooner Elma will be changed to her original one of Priscilla. She was built in 1885 at Wilmington, Del., to compete for the America's Cup in the International races. She did not meet the expectations of her builders, was altered from a sloop to a schooner, and her name was changed by Mr. Robert Lenox Belknap, her owner, to Elma, after one of his family. She was recently purchased by Messrs. George E. Worthington and E. E. Beeman of Cleveland, Ohio, who applied for the restoration of the name Priscilla, because she had a history under that name. She is to be used as a pleasure vessel on the lakes.

—A letter from a well-known Scotch racing skipper states that a brother of Capt. Cranfield of the Valkyrie has been engaged to race the Vigilant next year, with an English crew. Cranfield is booked to race Howard Gould's twenty-rater.

—McIntyre & Kirk have completed the twenty-one-foot knockabout for A. E. Schaof, and she is ready to go overboard with the opening of the season.

—The 110-foot-water-line steam yacht building at the Atlantic Works for Harry Converse is being planked.

UNION MEN INDIGNANT.

Demand an Investigation into the Charges of Professionalism.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—At the Friday meeting of the New-York Intercollegiate Baseball Association, Union was expelled on the ground of "professionalism," in defiance of Article III., Section 1, of the constitution, which provides for an investigation in such cases, and expulsion only after the second proof of any such work. A Colgate student charged Union with attempting to hire him to come here, and although Manager William Allen of the baseball team denied it vigorously, the expulsion was unanimous.

President Raymond, the Faculty, alumni, and undergraduates were all indignant at the charges, which they attribute to jealousy on the part of the other colleges, as Union has won the pennant three successive years. At a college meeting it was voted to demand either an apology or an investigation, and to withdraw from all athletic intercourse with Rochester, Syracuse, Hamilton, and Hobart, the teams in the league.

The Advisory Board ratified this action and recommended to the football and track athletic managers that they withdraw from their respective associations, but the expulsion was held to be illegal and an investigation demanded, and the baseball manager and requested to withdraw pending the investigation. The queer part of the matter is that the colleges have requested Union not to cancel the games which had been arranged. It is believed here that the leagues will pay no attention to Union's demands. The universal opinion is that Union is better off outside the associations.

Connecticut's Baseball League.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 4.—A meeting of prominent baseball men of the State was held in this city to-day and it voted to form a State league. Among those present were J. H. O'Rourke, Bridgeport; John Henry, Arthur McManus, Hartford; Thomas Reilly, Meriden; W. T. Kearney, Waterbury; J. A. McKee, New-Haven. It was decided to have a league of six teams, including New-Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden, Waterbury, and one other city not yet decided upon. A telegram was received from "Ted" Sullivan, formerly with the Washington (D. C.) Club, saying that he would put in a club at New-Haven, and his offer was accepted. The next meeting will be held in this city Monday, Feb. 18, when officers will be elected.

Gumbert Signs with Brooklyn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—Pitcher Ad Gumbert signed a Brooklyn contract to-day, and this action will probably end the controversy between the Pittsburg and Cincinnati Clubs over the proposed trade of Gumbert and Weaver for Merritt or Murphy.

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

—The re-engagement of Harry Stevens as publisher of the official scorecard was announced yesterday by Director Freedman. Mr. Stevens gave a full measure of satisfaction to the Polo Grounds patrons last season, and his connection with the club this year will be duly appreciated by the "cranks."

—"Jack" Doyle, the popular first baseman, was at the down-town headquarters of the New-York Baseball Club yesterday. He will go to his home, in Holyoke, to-morrow, where he will hold himself in readiness for the Southern trip.

—Director Freedman yesterday decided on Jacksonville as the place best suited for the Giants' preliminary training in the South. The team will leave by boat about the 25th inst.

—Thomas L. Hamilton, Vice President of the Republican County Committee, is the new Director of the New-York Baseball Club, in place of James E. Sullivan.

—Manager Davis is still at Albany, but is liable to return any day.

Johnson and Donoghue May Race.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Unless "Tom" Eck receives a dispatch from "Joe" Donoghue that he will meet Johnson in the much-talked-of three-mile match race on Thursday, the whole Eck "stable" will leave for Toronto to-night. If "Joe" Donoghue agrees, the race will be held on the Montreal Athletic Association Rink by electric light Thursday night for a trophy of the value of $100, and any amout in side bets that may be put up. In addition there will be one-mile and half-mile handicaps. "Jim," "Joe's" brother, left for Newburg last night and said he thought his brother would agree to race.

City College Athletes to Train.

Through the courtesy of Col. Camp, the Twenty-second Regiment Armory has been secured for the track athletic team of the City College to train in. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons are the days selected, and the boys greet the innovation with delight.

ROBERTSON BILL SCORED

Politics Has Invaded "This Citadel of Justice," Says Judge Cowing.

HE DEMANDS AN OPEN INVESTIGATION

Directs the Grand Jury to Look Into Work of the Sessions Courts and Fearlessly Make Its Report.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Cowing, after charging the County Grand Jury in the customary way, drew attention to the bill of Senator Robertson, which, it is claimed, was framed to suit Recorder John W. Goff, and which, if it becomes a law, will give him greater emoluments, patronage, and power.

While Judge Cowing mentioned no names, he criticised the measure unsparingly, and said, in substance:

I want to call your special attention to a matter which scarcely comes under any of the sections of law which I have read to you, but which is of vital interest to all the Judges and officers of this court. It is a matter of public notoriety that for the first time in this court a new method has been employed for introducing innovations and changes in the court practice which consists of innuendoes and misrepresentations. Nobody is so capable of judging whether these innovations are needed and are the proper thing as a Grand Jury. Now, I apprehend that there can be no body of citizens so capable of determining the necessities of a given line of action. The Grand Jury is a non-partisan body.

I don't know what your politics is, nor what your religion may be, but I apprehend you have wills of your own, and that you follow the dictates of your own consciences. You are a non-partisan body, a representative body, and a part and parcel of this court.

I desire that you, and I now expressly charge you, to take up these courts and from the humblest officer investigate them. Visit all the courtrooms, go into the clerk's office, take down from the shelves the volumes and the books; examine without fear or favor; if you find any dereliction of duty or any dishonesty, don't hesitate to speak out, whoever its hits and wherever it hits.

For the first time in my experience politics has invaded this citidel of justice, and it looks now as if the attention of the Grand Jury should be called to this question. Here, where justice has sat supreme and serene, undertaking to uphold and maintain the laws, for the first time we are met with a bill sweeping in its denuciation, unfair in all its parts, infamous and wicked.

It is opening the door, as you see, for making political patronage in this court. Each succeeding administration will take from this the cue, and in two years more the patronage shall again become the pivotal wheel on which justice shall be administered.

It is, in my judgment, important that the distinguished gentlemen who represent this great State in the Legislature should learn from an impartial, honest, conscientious body of our fellow-citizens the exact status of the court, what need there is for reformation, and any other thing that can be suggested. Do it unsparingly. Do it in such a way that there can be no question but that it has been thoroughly done. The Judges themselves are not exempt. They will come before you and state all they know, because I state to you, on my honor as a gentleman, that, if there has been anything in this court which should reflect upon the administration of criminal justice, it has been unknown to me and without my approval.

I believe you will find that in this court politics has never had any sway. When I came here the distinguished Chief Clerk, Mr. Sparks, was here, and was in office forty years. His office was too sacred to mix up with political strife, and he was continued until death had closed his eyes and his lips.

We have here another clerk, who antedates me more than seven years. The Judges have never thought to make a change for political candidates. We have endeavored to keep men here for efficiency, honesty, and capacity.

If there are any here who do not fill that bill, let them be moved out in a manly way. Let the Legislature know the need of a reform, and put it in your own language. I speak for the Judges of this court. We will humbly bow to whatever you say is necessary to be done in the interests of justice in the interest of the maintenance of good order, and in the interest of the strictly impartial administration of justice in this court.

In concluding his charge, Judge Cowing said that, after a consultation with Judge Martine, they had acquiesced in a suggestion from the District Attorney, that their courts be opened at 10:30 A. M., instead of 11 o'clock, so that the Grand Jury would convene at the earlier hour.

The new Grand Jurors are William L. Skidmore, foreman, 49 West Fifty-second Street; John A. Crane, merchant, 45 South Street; George P. Slade, treasurer, 309 Broadway; George H. Stonebridge, builder, 72 East Eighty-third Street; Alfred P. Dix, banker, 45 Wall Street; Frederick C. Wagner, real estate, 52 Broadway; Joseph Dillon, painter, 857 Sixth Avenue; John Boardman, Jr., treasurer, 253 Broadway; John L. Griffin, collector, 105 East Twenty-second Street; Michael B. Fielding, cotton merchant, 13 William Street; Edward C. Oppenheim, real estate, 32 Thomas Street; John McGinnis, Jr., 2 Wall Street; David Chalmers, manager, 114 Liberty Street; Theodore F. Vail, woolen merchant, 2,229 Broadway; Philip Milligan, restaurant keeper, 1,261 Broadway; William B. Merrall, grocer, 132 Chambers Street; George S. Edgell, 192 Broadway; Francis A. Murdock, 313 Fifth Avenue; Jeremiah J. Campion, 20 East Tenth Street; Louis M. Phelps, 87 Nassau Street; J. Sinclair Armstrong, publisher, 51 East Tenth Street; John J. Carle, druggist, 153 Water Street; Rudolph E. Stoeckel, 35 Dey Street.

Recorder Goff, who sits now in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, declined to comment on Judge Cowing's charge, as published, on the plea that he preferred to read the transcript of the stenographer's minutes before considering the subject.

CONTROLLER PALMER STILL AT IT

More Republicans Appointed Successors of Competent Democrats.

Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, whose action in discharging competent men, solely because of their politics, to make places for Republicans, and was so roundly denounced by the Brooklyn Civil Service Reform Association, appointed more Republicans yesterday. They are:

George De Vere, clerk, $1,250 a year; Moses McKnight, clerk, $1,250; Frederick J. Milligan, clerk, $1,250; Charles A. Scott, clerk, $1,250; Henry Austin, clerk, $1,250; A. S. Jackson and Charles A. Conraddy, searchers, at $1,200 each.

City Auditor Sutton, Controller Palmer, and Alderman Haubert, as the Board of Audit, yesterday made the following appointments:

George Hathorne, chief accountant, $3,000; George Hartman, account clerk, $2,000; Ferdinand De Vigne, account clerk, $2,000; John K. Neal, account clerk, $1,800; William J. Haubert, account clerk, $1,700; Charles F. Reinhardt, account clerk, $1,700; Augustus W. Moller, account clerk, $1,700; William Eginton, account clerk, $1,700; John F. Davis, account clerk, $1,700.

NEW-JERSEY EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

A New Constitution Adopted and Officers Elected.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—At the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association to-day Treasurer James S. Yard reported the balance on hand Jan. 1, 1895, as $1,146.61. A new constitution was adopted, with a clause providing that all meetings be held at Trenton. The officers for the ensuing year are: President—L. L. Stiles, Morristown; Vice President—Charles A. McCowan, Bridgeton; Secretary—Charles Bechtel, Trenton; Treasurer—James S. Yard, Monmouth; Executive Committee — Sinnockson Chew, Camden; Frank W. Baldwin, Orange; Josiah Ketcham, Belvidere; E. C. Stahl, Trenton, and E. W. Stokes, Mount Holly.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. PLATT CALLS ON THE MAYOR

Didn't Ask for Any Offices—He's Leaving That Kind of Work to the Committee of Seventy.

Thomas C. Platt made a little grand stand play yesterday. About 1 o'clock he walked into Mayor Strong's office for the first time since this administration began. The Mayor was at his desk talking to visitors. He spied Platt as he came in, and, waving his hand, said:

"Take a seat, Senator, and be comfortable."

Platt bowed and shook hands with State Senator Robertson.

The Mayor's other visitors having retired, Platt shook hands with the Mayor, who said, laughingly:

"Do you think you should have waited so long before calling? I have been in office a month."

Platt said that he had noticed that crowds had been running after the Mayor, and added something about not wishing to embarrass him.

"You would not embarrass me a bit," said the Mayor. "Come in any time."

Those who timed the duration of Platt's visit found that it took exactly three minutes for the wily Thomas to pay his compliments. And as Thomas made his way out of the office he smiled a gentle Tiogan smile, as though he was saying unto himself:

"Foxy duck. Let the reformers meet at Cooper Union. The 'boys' will think that the Mayor and I are all right," and he winked the other eye vigorously.

To the reporters Platt said:

"I just called on the Mayor to pay my respects and to inquire after his health. He has been ill for a few days, you know. I did not come to ask for anything or to suggest anything. No, I did not ask for any offices. I am leaving all that kind of work to the gentlemen of the Committee of Seventy."

Mayor Strong was asked if he cared to say anything about Mr. Platt's visit.

"No," he said. "There is nothing to say about it. He was here for about a minute and a half. He shook hands, and I abused him a little for not calling before. He said that he thought, from reading the newspapers, that I had callers enough. He simply called to pay his respects, and that was all there was to it."

"Are you going to the Cooper Union meeting to-night?" the Mayor was asked.

"No, I do not go out nights," was the answer.

While talking to the reporters, Mr. Platt said:

"I have an invitation for the meeting to-night, but I don't think that I will have time to go."

FUNERAL OF FATHER M. A. NOLAN

Archbishop Corrigan Performed the Rites of Absolution.

A solemn high mass of requiem was sung over the body of the Rev. Father Michael A. Nolan at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Annunciation, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, of which he was rector for four and a half years.

The celebrant was the Rev. Father William O'Neill of St. Ann's Church. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Kersler of St. Joseph's, as deacon, and the Rev. H. J. Gordon as sub-deacon. The Rev. Father Slattery of the Church of the Holy Rosary was master of ceremonies. The chanters were Fathers Bigley and Brady.

Archbishop Corrigan was present in the sanctuary, attended by Mgr. Farley and Father Newey of the cathedral, and performed the rites of absolution. The Rev. Father MacGimis of Boston preached the sermon and delivered a brief eulogy.

The body of the dead priest was clad in vestments of cloth of gold, and in his hands was a silver chalice, which he had used in life.

The pall bearers were members of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Benefit Society, of which Father Nolan was a member. They were James Quinn, Thomas Collins, John Dempsey, John Dunn, William Howard, and Patrick Carey.

Besides the clergy who took part in the ceremony, there were present the Rev. Father Evers of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, the Rev. J. B. Salter, the Rev. Hugh F. McCabe, the Rev. John J. Gallagher, and Fathers Lennon, Power, McKenna, Duffy, McCarthy, Quinn, Cullen, Conway, Bigley, McLaughlin, McMullen, Bigney, Horan, Boyle, Arnold, McMahon, Coyle, Clark, Daley, and Heafey.

The Christian Brothers and the students of Manhattan College attended in a body. Among others present were Gen. Michael Kerwin, Police Inspector McAvoy, Thaddeus Tone, James A. Deering, Thomas Flannigan, and Thomas Loughran.

Father Nolan's body was taken to Newport, R. I., by the Fall River Line last night. The interment will take place this morning in the Cemetery of St. Mary's Church, Newport, where the dead priest's parents are buried.

ST. PATRICK'S ALLIANCE CONVENTION

Delegates in Session in Elizabeth—National Officers Present.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 4.—The National Convention of St. Patrick's Alliance of America began its sessions to-day at the City Assembly Rooms. About 140 delegates are present, representing New-York, New-Jersey, California, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. This is the first year California has been represented, its delegate being O. F. Rooney. There is a membership of 7,000 in that State.

National President John P. Lee of Orange presides over the convention. The other national officers present are James Quinn of Paterson and Joseph McMullen of New-York. Vice Presidents; E. K. Hayes of New-Brunswick, Treasurer, and Joseph J. Carios of Newark, Secretary. Only routine business was transacted to-day.

District No. 2 of this city is entertaining the visiting delegates.

American Tobacco Company.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The application for the annulment of the charter of the American Tobacco Company was before Chancellor McGill to-day on arguments for leave to amend the plea so as to show the effect of the manipulations of the alleged trust on the tobacco interests of Virginia and North Carolina.

Decision was reserved.

His Queer Exhibition of Grief.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The six-year-old son of Mrs. John McNamara of West New-York was burned to death Saturday while his mother was in a grocery.

When the husband and father returned home and learned that the boy was dead, he got drunk and smashed the furniture. He was arrested.

A LITTLE BREEZE AT TRENTON

REPORT DEMANDED FROM AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Race-Track Thompson Declares that He Was Vindicated, and the Committee Dares Not State the Facts.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—The fifth week of the legislative session was opened this evening. In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported a substitute for the Voorhees Elective Judiciary bill. There are no changes from the original measure excepting salaries of the Judges. These have been rearranged as follows: In Essex and Hudson Counties the salary to be $7,500; in Passaic, $5,500; Camden, $5,000; Union and Mercer, $4,500; Bergen, Burlington, Morris, Middlesex, Monmouth, and Cumberland, $4,000; Atlantic, $3,000; Ocean, $1,500; Gloucester, $3,000; Salem and Cape May, $1,500; Sussex, $2,000; Hunterdon, Somerset, and Warren, $3,000.

W. J. Thompson, the well-known race-track owner, appeared on the floor of the House, and a few minutes later Assemblyman Somers, the Republican member from Somerset County, offered a resolution that the committee that conducted the investigation in the alleged frauds in the race-track district of Camden County make some report to the Legislature of what they did and what they discovered. This brought the Republican leader, Storrs, to his feet. He was the Chairman of the committee that never reported. He was mad clean through, and declared that the committee had no need to report to this Legislature, because it was not created by this body.

"Well, are you going to ask us to make an appropriation to pay the expenses?" promptly asked Mr. Somers.

"It will be time enough to ask for a report that does not belong to this body when we do ask for some money to pay the bills."

For a minute there was some confusion. Assemblyman Robertson raised a point of order that the matter could not come up before this body, because the committee was created by a body not now in existence. The Speaker saw the matter in the same way and declared the whole thing out of order.

Thompson then left the House disgusted. He said, "They are afraid to make a report. It is due to me. They blackened my character, and will make no report."

The reason why a report was demanded from Republican sources was the fact that the investigation was a failure, the bills are unpaid, and there is considerable comment on the queer actions of the Republicans which is annoying to some members of that party.

The following resolution, by Mr. Usher, was tabled:

Whereas, The Republican Party in Hudson County, prior to the last election, pledged its unequivocal support to the measures favoring equal taxation, lower ferriage, and reduced gas rates, assuring the people from the stumps and by means of widely-circulated petitions of its hearty indorsement of these great popular demands, and its resolve to secure their enactment as laws if placed in power, gaining a notable increase of votes through this course; and

Whereas, Although this Assembly has now been in session nearly five weeks, and has been specifically urged to pass these measures by a monster petition, duly filed in this house, containing the signatures of over 15,000 voters of Hudson County, the policy pursued by the majority party of this house, through the tardiness or indifference of the committees to whom these measures have been referred, seems to be indicative of an unwillingness to carry out the wishes of the people; therefore

Resolved, That the committees in charge of these measures be ordered to report House Bill No. 1, known as the Cheap Gas bill, No. 4, known as the Cheap Ferriage bill, and No. 5, known as the Equal Taxation bill, on or before Feb. 11 inst., and upon their failure to report the same that they be discharged from their further consideration, and that the bills be then duly placed on the calendar for action of this House.

Leader Usher, in supporting the resolution, said it was common rumor that the lobby had combined to have these bills talked to death in committee. They had now been in the hands of the several committees for over a month, and the people were tired of the delay.

Mr. Storrs replied that this was a Legislature for the people, and the people would be heard on the bills as often as was desired.

The House bill appropriating $220,000 for the enlargement of the State prison was recommitted.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a hearing this afternoon on the bill to increase the taxation of railroad property at terminal points, making such property assessable the same as all other real and personal estate. The passing of the bill would help Jersey City immensely, adding over $1,000,000 to its Treasury annually. Humphrey Carr and Joseph A. Dear of Jersey City spoke in favor of the bill, and James B. Vredenburg and James S. Allen against it. Mr. Vredenburg was said to be in the interest of the Pennsylvanit Railroad Company, and Mr. Allen in the interest of the Erie Railroad Company. The committee will probably report the bill without recommendation.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES CUMMINGS

Shot Himself in a Clothing Store—Formerly ex-Alderman Wade's Partner.

Charles Cummings, a clothing cutter, seventy years old, committed suicide in the clothing store of Lindsay & Allen, at 299 Eighth Avenue, shortly before noon yesterday by shooting himself in the heart.

A son of Mr. Cummings said that his father had been ailing for a few days, and was fretful about being ill. Mr. Cummings was well known in Masonic circles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and belonged to the Palestine Commandery and Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Cummings was born in Ireland, but had lived in New-York the greater part of his life. About twenty-five years ago he went into business with ex-Alderman Wade. They opened a tailoring establishment in the Grand Opera House Building, and until six years ago they prospered. Then the firm dissolved patnership. Mr. Cummings lost what money he had. Three years ago his wife died. He took her death very much to heart. For some time he had been employed as a cutter by Lindsay & Allen. Mr. Lindsay was at one time a salesman for Mr. Cummings.

Almost Without Assets.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—Chancellor McGill to-day appointed Edward S. Savage of Rahway receiver for the Johnson Railroad Signal Company.

Henry Johnson, general manager of the company, who applied for the appointment of the receiver, said that the debts were $110,000, and the company was almost without assets.

Died of Appendicitis.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 4.—Andrew G. Slevin, who was connected with a New-York business house, died at his home here yesterday of appendicitis. He was twenty-seven years old, and leaves a bride of only a few months.

One kind Clay diagonal cutaway coat and vest and suit (silk-lined) didn't sell so well as the rest. No telling why—perhaps the wale was a trifle too wide, perhaps you didn't like the coat and vest bound.

Can't change the wale (anyway it's just wide enough to make the suit look rich); can't take off the binding; but we can put down the price.

Coat and vest $15 instead of $23; suit $18 instead of $30.

At all stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

THREE BROADWAY STORES. {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. Bagby's Musicale.—The following programme was rendered at Albert Morris Bagby's musicale, yesterday morning, at the Waldorf:

a. Serenade,
b. Moment Musical.....Schubert
Victor Herbert.
a. Es Muss War Wunderbares Sein..
F. Ries
b. Delight, waltz song.....Luckstone
Mme. Nordica.
a. Romance.....César Cui
b. Gavotte.....Van Goens
Mr. Herbert.
a. Si j'tis Dieu.....Courtlandt Palmer
b. Berceuse.....Luckstone
Mme. Nordica.
At the Spring.....Davidoff
Mr. Herbert.
Im Herbst.....Franz
Old English ballad.
Mme. Nordica.

Orton Bradley, at the Piano.

Among those present were Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Miss Iselin, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. William Jaffray, Mrs. James McVickar, Mrs. A. B. Twombly, Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. James Breese, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Miss Emily Norrie, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Miss Julia Henry, Miss Mary M. Ogden, Miss Caroline White, Miss Laura F. Dudley, Miss M. M. Williams, Miss Winterhoff, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. John di Zerega, Mme. Fabbricotti, Mrs. McCoskrey Butt, Miss M. L. Winslow, Miss Sara E. Hard, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Miss Ignatius Grassmann, Mrs. William A. Perry.

Mrs. W. L. Livingstone, Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, Mrs. George Place, the Misses Archbold, Mrs. Joseph S. Decker, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. James Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Holmes, Miss Isabelle Cammann, Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton, Mrs. A. M. McGregor, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mamie Field, Mrs. James R. Franklin, Mrs. Joel Wolfe, Mrs. I. Allen Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Bettini, Miss Martina Johnstone, Mrs. Francis C. Grable, Mrs. John C. O'Conor, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Prince Loewenstein, Mrs. C. D. Stickney, Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Justice Andrews, Mrs. Lindly Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Theodore W. Myers, Miss Edith Woodward, and Mrs. S. Barton French.

—Mr. Powers's Musicale.—The fourth of the series of monthly musicales given by Francis Fischer Powers, in Music Hall, on Saturday, was well attended. The programme given by Miss Lucille Saunders, Miss Marguerite Hall, Arthur Beresford of Boston, and Mr. Powers, was of an interesting character. Among those present were Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Miss Callender, Miss De Forrest, Miss Swenson, Miss Barnes, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, Mrs. Titus Meigs, Miss Meigs, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Miss Cornell, Mrs. Norman Munro, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Miss Ella F. Powell, Mrs. Charles Bigelow, Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. William Fitzhugh Edwards, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. Fays, the Misses Fays, the Misses Galloway, Mrs. Henriques, Mrs. Thomas Flagg, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Russell Hoadly, Mrs. Janeway, Miss Janeway, Mrs. Henry Ross, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Edward Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Miss Doremus, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Mrs. Col. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Olyphant, the Misses Olyphant, Mrs. Col. Gillespie, and the Misses Blanc.

—The St. Valentine's Ball.—The St. Valentine's ball, in aid of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, will be given on Feb. 14, in the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederick von Benkendorff, Mrs. James Forney, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, Mrs. I. Bion Bogart, Mrs. John Gibb, Mrs. William C. Wallace, Mrs. Albert B. Chandler, Mrs. John D. Godwin, Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, Mrs. William H. Erhart, Mrs. Charles A. Schieren, Mrs. Charles S. Whitney, Mrs. George E. Fahys, Mrs. Francis S. Sherry, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

—Mme. Olarovsky's Dinner.—The Russian Consul General and Mme. Olarovsky of 130 West Seventieth Street gave a dinner last week in honor of Mlle. Zelie de Lussan. Twenty guests were present, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. Fachiri, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Ralli, Miss Martha W. Beckel, Miss Taylor, Baron Schlippenbach, Mrs. Charles M. Raymond, Mr. Trimble, and the Greek Consul General D. N. Botassi.

—Receptions Yesterday.—Among the receptions yesterday were those given by Miss T. H. Dunham of 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Henry Draper of 271 Madison Avenue, and Miss Lillie Berg of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street. A supper dance was given last evening by Mrs. James H. Burden of 908 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. James Martin's Reception.—Mrs. James Martin, who was Miss Florence Brokaw, gave a large reception on Thursday. Mrs. Frank G. Dossert sang several selections charmingly. Mrs. Martin's house is especially adapted for entertaining.

—Mrs. Gray's Receptions.—Mrs. Olin D. Gray of the Hotel Beresford has sent out cards for Tuesdays in February.

Both Senators Silver Men.

From The Butte (Mon.) Inter-Mountain.

There is no uncertainty about the attitude of the Wyoming Senators-elect on the silver question. Each made a sound silver speech to the Joint Assembly.

EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS.

To-day and during the week a choice stock of Hamburg Embroideries, consisting of Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, Insertions and Flounces, with all over to match.

A special line of Edging from 10 cents to 50 cents per yard. Remnants of Embroideries on a special table.

Torchon, Medici, Normandy Val and Renaissance Laces, with Insertions to match.

75 dozen Ladies' Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 21 cents each; regular price 25 cents and 30 cents.

250 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched at 12½ cents and 18 cents each, worth 18 cents and 25 cents.

Ladies' Initials at 12½ cents and 25 cents each.

Gentlemen's Initials at 25 cents and 50 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE DEBS TRIAL IN CHICAGO

Close of the Evidence for the Government Against the Conspirators.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Government concluded its case in the Debs trial this afternoon, and the introduction of testimony for the defense will begin to-morrow. Shortly after court convened Judge Grosscup created a surprise by stating that he had reconsidered his refusal to allow Attorney Geeting to cross-examine the Government's witnesses and recalled witnesses Ryan and Spencer, whom he had refused to allow Attorney Geeting to cross-examine last week. Mr. Geeting waived his right in the case of these two on the ground that he had forgotten their testimony, but said he would exercise his privilege in the case of all subsequent witnesses.

The last witnesses for the Government were J. W. Higgins, Superintendent of Terminals of the Illinois Central; George A. Smith, a Baltimore and Ohio employe; George O. Allen, deputy marshal; James H. Conlon, roadmaster of the Rock Island Railroad, and J. W. Arnold, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. The only evidence of importance was that offered by Roadmaster Conlon. In July he was arrested at Blue Island at the instigation of the strikers. The defendant Merwin occupied an adjoining cell, and Conlon testified that Merwin, who was intoxicated at the time, told him that he had ditched nineteen cars that day. The attorneys for the defense asked that Conlon's evidence be stricken out.

After the jury had been dismissed, Judge Tolman, representing Director McVean, asked that the latter's case be dismissed as no evidence connecting him with the charge had been introduced. The court took the matter under advisement. Attorney Darrow then made an appeal to the court to take the case from the hands of the jury, on the ground that the evidence for the Government only proved the discord and disturbance existing at the time of the strike but in no way tends to show that the defendants entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the mails. Judge Grosscup took the motion under advisement and reserved his decision until to-morrow morning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Cissie Loftus in Favor.—Cissie Loftus is repeating the experiences of Carmencita in New-York, and is already in great demand for private entertainments in the houses of society leaders. Her work at Koster & Bial's takes her but a few minutes, and she has plenty of time at her disposal to devote to the wants of society, which pays her very liberally for her imitations. That she has abandoned all idea of trying to become an actress on the legitimate stage is shown by the fact that she has already signed a contract to appear in a London Music Hall in April. She has had many offers to return to London, but has refused to go back until her husband, who is under engagement to Augustin Daly, can accompany her, which will not be before April, when Mr. Daly's company goes to its London Theatre.

—The Kendals Coming Back.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will play the final engagement of their present tour in this city, after all. Arrangements were made yesterday, under which they will return to Abbey's Theatre in April, when they will present their new play, "The Political Woman," should it prove a success in Boston next Saturday night, with a repertory of the most popular of their old plays. It is asserted possibly that it will be a long time after this season before the Kendals will return to America, if they ever do.

—American Theatre.—"The District Attorney" began its third successful week at the American Theatre last night. This was to have been the last week of its New-York run, according to Manager French's original plans, but the new play has proved so successful that he has canceled the dates of two attractions, and will continue the run for two more weeks after this. The success of this American play is thoroughly deserved, and will prove a great encouragement to the native playwright.

—"Little Christopher's" Next Souvenir.—Nickel-plated, hand-painted mandolins, fac similes of those used by the serenading cabin boy, will be the souvenirs for the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "Little Christopher" at the Garden Theatre, next Monday night. A thermometer is attached to the instrument, and Manager Rice says it is the prettiest memento he has ever given to his patrons. E. D. Price, business manager of the burlesque, who has been quite ill for a week, resumed his duties yesterday.

—Harry Conor Back at Hoyt's.—At the last moment it was decided to retain Charles Stanley in the cast of "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre, and last night he played the part of the General for the first time, George Richards having been transferred in his place to the "A Trip to Chinatown" company. Harry Conor appeared as the Colonel, and did some excellent work, although he had had very little opportunity for rehearsing his part.

—Miss Oldcastle's Matinée.—The postponed matinée of Miss Oldcastle, at Daly's Theatre, which was to have been given last Thursday afternoon, will certainly be held next Thursday, beginning at 3 o'clock. A very interesting little programme has been prepared, and as the Countess Castelvecchio (Miss Oldcastle) has a host of friends among the society people of this city, as well as in London, the audience promises to be a very distinguished one.

—Changes at the Bijou.—Several important changes were made in "The Twentieth Century Girl," at the Bijou last night. Bettina Girard replaced Helen Dauvray in the cast, and a new finale was given to the second act. Comedians John T. Kelly, Al Wilson, and Edwin Stevens introduced several new specialties, Lillian Thurgate was seen in a new dance, and a new trio was sung in the third act.

—Theatre Parties at the Broadway.—"Sans Gêne" is proving a strong attraction for theatre parties. Nearly a dozen have been booked at the Broadway for this week, including one of twenty-four citizens of Rochester, N. Y., who will occupy the boxes to-night.

The Disappointing Greeting.

From The Boston Transcript.

"About half the people on this ship are going back to America with sad hearts," said a German on board a westward-bound German steamer one day last Summer. "We have, most of us, been back to Germany to see our old friends, and we are disappointed because they all seemed more eager to know how much money we made in America than glad to see us."

Washable Dress Fabrics.

We are showing a more extensive line of these than ever before. It comprises that which is most select and desirable in Linen Lawns (white and printed), Linen Grenadines, Linen Ginghams, Linen Ducks and Drills, and a large variety of Fancy Linen Dress Fabrics, India Dimities, and French Organdies (white and printed), Persian Lawns, India Linens, Hindoo Cloths, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Fine Cotton and Silk Ginghams, Madras Cloths, Cheviots, Oxfords, French Percales, Covert and Galatea Cloths, Fancy Vestings, and a large variety of Fancy Cotton Fabrics. Also Flannels in white, printed, and plain colors.

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WATERS PIANOS

Elegant new style 7 1-8 octave, 3-stringed WATERS Upright Pianos, with full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory keys, and repeating action, at only

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Send for catalogue with prices and terms on our new

THREE-YEAR SYSTEM.

The lowest prices and easiest terms ever offered on strictly first-class pianos.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Michael Considine, who shot J. J. Malone, was taken before Police Justice Simms in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of murder, Malone having died of his wounds. Considine was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—H. E. Mack was yesterday appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Department to succeed Victor J. Bradley, who has been appointed Superintendent of Branch Post Office H, at Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

—At the meeting of the Beth-El Culture Association, which will be held Thursday evening, at the Temple, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Miss Sadie American of Chicago, Ill., will make an address.

—There were nine deaths due to the grip reported during the twenty-two hours ending at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the officials of Long Island City from interfering with the Long Island Railroad Company laying pipes to convey water from its private wells to the Borden Avenue station.

—Bids for two new public schools in Brooklyn will be opened to-day. Both will be in the Twenty-sixth Ward, one in Linwood Street and the other in Arlington Avenue. They will cost $120,000 and $100,000, respectively.

—The State Lunacy Commissioners, the President of the State Board of Charities, and the County Farm Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors will inspect the county insane asylum Friday morning.

—James S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn yesterday paid to the City Treasurer $54,084.24, the amount of the principal and interest to date of twenty-one mortgages covering lots on the east side lands owned by Mr. Stranahan.

—Mayor Schieren's advisory committee to consider the means and ways to avoid damages attending the use of the trolley will hold a public meeting in the Common Council Chamber to-morrow night.

—The members of the congregation of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, have sent to the Legislature a petition against any enactment legalizing the opening of saloons on Sundays.

—The will of Walter N. De Grauw, who died Jan. 27, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $60,000, is to be equally divided between his two daughters.

Yonkers.

—Richard L. Purdy of New-York delivered an address before the Yonkers Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon on "A Message from Old England." State Secretary Frederick S. Goodman will address the meeting next Sunday.

—The Rev. James E. Freeman will deliver an address to the King's Daughters in the hall of the Young Women's Association on Thursday evening. The Presidents of circles from different parts of the county will be present.

—Lincoln Chapter of Yonkers will hold a "Lincoln evening" this evening in Temperance Hall in aid of a schoolhouse for poor boys. There will be music and addresses by Gen. Thomas Ewing and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman.

—The Palisade Boat Club will give its fourth Winter entertainment to-morrow evening. F. Hopkinson Smith, the author and humorist, will take part. The original Dudley Buck Quartet will also assist.

—Class No. 2 of the Reformed Sunday school will give an entertainment this evening, the proceeds of which will go toward paying for a memorial window in the church now in course of erection.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to B. J. Rosenquest for the building of a frame cottage at 37 Victor Street, two stories; size, 24 by 25.

—A cantata class with twenty-three members has been organized in the Yonkers College of Music. It will meet on Thursday evening.

—The Rev. Adolf Hulthusen will be installed as pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church, in Hudson Street, next Sunday.

—The fire companies will meet in their houses and the exempt firemen in the Common Council Chamber this evening.

—The Pro Tem. Club held a literary meeting last evening.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday dismissed the bill introduced by Supervisor See of North Castle to provide for the sending of destitute children to the Children's Aid Society, where they could be provided with homes, rather than to the Protectory or other institutions, where they would remain a perpetual charge against the county. The matter was laid on the table

—The White Plains liquor dealers have formed a temporary association for the protection of their business interests. The officers are: Chairman—N. M. Moger; Secretary—Thomas Callan; Treasure—Ward Bronson; Trustees—William Deveson, Frank A. Morell, and Charles A. Mathies. A county association is also to be formed.

—The consents of property owners to the laying of rails of the new electric railroad in Peekskill from the railroad station to the State Camp of Instruction and to Lake Mohegan have been obtained, and the company will begin the laying of rails as soon as the weather will permit.

—The people of Katonah are laying out the site of their new village, south of the old one, according to the latest ideas, comprising straight, broad avenues and streets. The old village will soon be on the bottom of the New-Cornell Dam.

—The William's Bridge authorities have sold $25,000 worth of road improvement bonds at $1.37 to D. A. Morgan & Co., and as soon as possible work will be begun on the highways.

—The taxpayers of Sing Sing will vote today on the proposition to raise $15,000 by special tax to build a new road from the southern portion of the village to the railroad station.

—The Westchester County Court and Court of Sessions began the February term in White Plains yesterday, County Judge I. N. Mills presiding.

Mr. Talmage on His Brooklyn Work.

From The Baltimore American.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage chatted to an American man soon after he arrived in the city Thursday. He spoke about his work and his plans for the future. "After having built three very large and therefore very extensive churches in Brooklyn," he said, "I did not feel that I ought to ask my congregation there to build another. There seemd a strange sort of fatality about the burning of all three of them—a mystery, the solution of which I postpone until another world. Just as we got a church built and nearly paid for it would be swept away. We raised in cash for those churches over a million dollars. But a great work was done there, and the Lord blessed our work wonderfully. At our meetings—you know I am one of those who believe in revivals of religion—more than 10,000 souls professed and became members of our church. Our congregation numbered 4,500 when the last church was burned.

Tuesday
Feb. 5-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GREENHUT IS DISCHARGED

No Longer a Receiver for the Whisky Trust.

JUDGE GROSSCUP IS INDIGNANT

He Intimates that the Court Was Imposed Upon in the Original Proceedings--McNulta Principal Receiver.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge Grosscup removed Joseph Greenhut from the receivership of the Whisky Trust and appointed John C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell to act with Mr. Lawrence, who was appointed a receiver when Mr. Greenhut was appointed. Gen. McNulta will be the principal or directing receiver. He officiated in a similar capacity during several years for the Wabash system of railroads.

In delivering his opinion, Judge Grosscup took occasion to score stock-jobbing Directors of corporations and declared that Mr. Greenhut's action in applying for a receivership was simply an imposition upon the court. Judge Grosscup also felt it due to himself to declare that the action of the court in the first receivership proceedings was not unusual or improper.

The opinion of the court is quite long, and goes into the condition of affairs that led up to the receivership. The Judge finds that both sides admit that a receivership is necessary, and that the question is merely as to the personnel of the receivers. He continues:

The admissions of counsel upon the hearing disclose that but a small proportion of the 350,000 shares of stock is held for investment purposes. This vast issue of certificates, instead of representing substantial ownership of the property of the company, is only a chessboard upon which has been played the game of speculation. It is probably necessary that such a game should have a fair and impartial umpirage, but its appeal, I confess, does not excite my sympathy as would that of men and women whose real investment was tied up in this property.

The court then goes on to deny that there was anything in the first appointment of receivers, or in the secrecy that attended the proceedings, that was either unusual or improper. He says:

The application was necessarily made out of court, and without notice. Otherwise, its presumably legitimate purpose might have been defeated. It was not only the right, but the duty, of the Clerk to keep the proceedings unrevealed until the papers had reached their destination in the office at Peoria. But this does not relieve the case of certain considerations, of which I shall now speak.

He then declares that a stockholder's appointment to a receivership should be preceded by the most careful and thorough scrutiny into his official and personal antecedents and interests. The court then proceeds to pay its respects to Mr. Greenhut as follows:

The admissions in this case disclose that Mr. Greenhut at the time of his appointment was under an agreement upon the New-York Stock Exchange to deliver upon demand 15,000 shares of the stock of the company, and he was not the possessor of any of them. In such a situation, he could have but one personal interest; every appreciation of the stock amounted to a large cut into his personal fortune. As a receiver, his duty would be to conserve the property and enhance its value; as a private individual, his interest was to depreciate its value. Under such circumstances, his acceptance of the receivership was simply an imposition upon the court. The need of the day in corporate affairs is for managers who have an eye single to the interests of their trusts. Such men will never be found as long as stockholders permit them to gamble upon their securities.

I am determined, as far as possible, to have a searching inquiry into the affairs of this company. The only safe rule is to touch not with the private fingers that which is intended only for the official's hand. For these reasons, I shall remove Mr. Greenhut. I shall name a man who has no interest with any official or faction in the company, and who has, by his experience in a like situation, proved himself both trustworthy and efficient. He will be the representative of the court, upon whose judgment the court will largely rely. I shall associate with him one of the nominees of the petitioners, because of their large interest in the assets. I think, also, the unanimous wish of the Directors should be recognized. I shall therefore associate with the principal receiver a man whose appointment will be agreeable to them, and whose experience as a distiller will aid in the administration of the trust.

An order may be entered removing Mr. Greenhut and appointing John C. McNulta and John J. Mitchell to act along with Mr. Lawrence as receivers. Gen. McNulta will be regarded as the principal receiver.

Nathan Bijur's suggestion of Richard S. Hartshorne as a receiver who would be acceptable to the New-York stockholders was ignored by the court, because, as he said, he wished nobody to be a receiver who was at all interested in the stock.

At the conclusion of the reading of the decision, Julian Mack, representing Messrs. Heinsheimer and Wormser, the signers of the petition for a receivership, asked to be heard on the part his clients have taken in the proceedings. Judge Grosscup refused to hear the matter, and told Mr. Mack to come to-morrow morning, before the opening of the Debs trial, and make his explanation.

Bonds for the receivers were fixed at $300,000 each. Mr. Greenhut will not be discharged from his bond until after he makes a report of his acts during the time he was a receiver.

Greenhut's Unauthorized Action.

The Times is assured upon the best possible authority that Mr. Greenhut's use upon his petition for a receivership of the names of two employes of the house of Goodhart & Co. was not only unauthorized by that firm, but that they have most vigorously protested against it. Neither of the young men whose names Greenhut used owns a share of stock. They have no possible standing in the case, and the fact that Greenhut used their names without the firm's permission must necessarily relieve Goodhart & Co. of any responsibility in the matter and absolve them from blame or reproach. The firm insisted that the names of their employes should be removed from the petition, and their counsel appeared for this purpose before Judge Grosscup in Chicago yesterday.

Badly Burned, but Kept the Money.

Sarah Bloch, thirteen years old, an errand girl for Mrs. Zabrinski of 130 Canal Street, was severely burned yesterday, but not dangerously.

She had been sent to a grocery store, and while she was passing the corner of Bayard and Chrystie Streets a spark from a small stove in front of a fruit stand fell on her dress. She passed on, unaware that her dress was afire.

In front of 36 Chrystie Street Mrs. Siegel, wife of a saloon keeper at that number, saw the blaze and called to the girl. At the same time the girl's dress became wrapped in flames. Mrs. Siegel tore the blazing garment off, and had her hands severely burned.

A young man who was passing threw his coat around the girl and smothered the flames.

The girl had tightly held in her hand when she was taken to a hospital a two-dollar bill her mistress had given her to buy groceries.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUILDINGS

Preparing the Ground for Work Early in the Spring—The Mapes Memorial Gate.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, in Hamilton Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds made a long report, the gist of which was that the grounds on Cathedral Heights are being put in condition to begin work in the early Spring.

The widening of One Hundred and Twentieth Street has already been begun by order of the trustees, and will be completed very soon.

The trustees adopted a resolution directing that work be begun immediately upon the two buildings of the medical department, at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, provided for by a gift of $350,000 from the Vanderbilt brothers. This gift was announced at the last meeting of the board. It is expected that both these buildings will be completed by the opening of the next session of the college, on Oct. 1.

Work on the addition to the Sloane Maternity Hospital of the medical department is advancing very rapidly. This building is being erected by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sloane at the cost of $250,000.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church had agreed to preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating classes on Jan. 9.

The committee of the Herbert Mapes memorial gate, in a communication to the board, agreed to erect the gate on the new grounds facing One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the Boulevard. The gate is in memory of Herbert Mapes, who for a long time was Columbia's champion athlete. He was drowned at Fire Island in endeavoring to rescue a servant.

Votes of thanks were passed by the board for the following gifts to the college: A set of British Blue Books, from W. C. Schermerhorn; a valuable set of botanical works from Charles A. Dana, and the general library of Alexander I. Cotheal, deceased, from his sisters, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Strong.

The board granted a leave of absence to Prof. Osborne of the biological department. During his absence his place will be filled by Prof. Jameson of Brown University. The resignations of Prof. J. T. Goodwin and Instructor E. B. Dunham were received, but no action was taken upon them.

The following members of the board were present at the meeting: Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. S. Schermerhorn, Stephen P. Nash, President Seth Low, Bishop Potter, Bayard Cutting, Edward Mitchell, Gerard Beekman, the Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, George L. Reeves, Lennox Smith, Talbot W. Chambers, and William G. Lathrop, Jr.

DRAYTON HEARING POSTPONED

TO BE NO COMPROMISE, SAYS THE PLAINTIFF'S LAWYER.

Testimony May Be Taken Before a Master in Chancery in Bernardsville, Mr. Drayton's Home.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 4.—The application of Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton to amend her answer to the charges brought against her and H. Alsop Borrowe in the action by her husband for absolute divorce was to have been made this morning, in this city, before Chancellor McGill, but at the last moment the hearing was, by consent of counsel, adjourned until Monday, Feb. 11.

It is understood that the delay was caused by the non-arrival of important evidence from Europe, which is now expected to reach this country on the White Star liner Teutonic, due to-morrow.

J. Coleman Drayton appeared in the courtroom at an early hour and took up a position outside the rail, in the front row of the seats allotted to spectators. He appeared dejected, and, during the hour or more he was waiting, nervously chewed the end of an unlighted cigar. He was accompanied by his counsel, Alvah A. Clark, and steadfastly declined to discuss the suit he has brought against his wife.

Mr. Clark, however, is authority for the statement that "there will be no compromise. Neither can there ever be an adjustment of the case outside of the courts. Mr. Drayton has not taken this step out of spite. He has long been unhappy about his domestic affairs, and out of consideration for his children he would have settled his trouble by any honorable means outside of the courts if such a step were possible. Now that he has placed on record in the courts what he knows to be truthful charges, he can neither retract nor compromise without sacrificing his manhood, and this he will not do."

R. V. Lindabury appeared for Mrs. Drayton, who was not present. Mr. Clark offered no objection to the request of Mrs. Drayton's counsel for a postponement of the hearing, and he and his client left the courtroom before the application for an adjournment was made.

Counsel on both sides, on Monday next, after the hearing on the application to amend Mrs. Drayton's answer, will unite in asking that the case be sent to a Master in Chancery for trial, and that the proceedings be held, as far as possible, behind closed doors.

It is probable that the testimony will be taken at Bernardsville, N. J., Mr. Drayton's legal residence. The trial, however, is not likely to begin for several weeks.

HOPE FOR THE CHICORA IS ABANDONED

No Trace of the Missing Vessel Can Be Discovered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—All hope has been abandoned that the object sighted off South Chicago yesterday morning will prove to be the hull of the lost steamship Chicora. Little interest was shown in South Chicago during the day, and only a few persons braved the extremely cold weather to visit the lake shore. Those who did go were unable to see anything on the lake which resembled a disabled boat.

While further search was considered useless this morning, it was not desired to leave a possible doubt, and the tug Moreford was sent on a searching cruise. The boat went along the Indiana shore twelve miles into the lake from Ninety-eighth Street, but was unable to find anything but ice. Many huge cakes were encountered, which might easily have been mistaken for a boat from the shore, and it was doubtless one of these which aroused so much hope and excitement.

To be Near Her Convict Husband.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Mrs. Louise Downs Quigley, wife of Edwin O. Quigley, the self-confessed forger of Western bonds, who was sentenced by Recorder Goff to fifteen and one-half years in Sing Sing Prison, has been an almost daily visitor to the prison since her husband arrived, last Monday.

She has not been allowed to see him, but has brought him wearing apparel, bed clothing, and other articles to decorate his cell.

She has decided to give up her house in Orange, N. J., and come, with her family, to Sing Sing Village, so that she may at least be near her husband.

INFORMATION FOR HOUSE

Hawaiian Correspondence Submitted by Secretary Gresham.

ANSWER TO RESOLUTION OF FEB. 1

Dispatches and Letters of Mr. Gresham and Ministers Willis, Hatch, and Thurston—A Warning.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the following report from Secretary Gresham relating to Hawaiian affairs:

Department of State, Feb. 4, 1895.

To the President:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives dated Feb. 1, 1895, requesting the President "to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence, documents, or other information, if any, in the possession of the Government, in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, or in regard to any intervention by Representatives of Great Britain to prevent the application of martial law as proclaimed by said Government to those concerned in said rebellion, who claim to be British subjects," has the honor to report that the department has no information in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the Government of the Hawaiian Islands; but, in a telegram from the United States Minister at Honolulu, Jan. 11, forwarded by way of San Francisco, Mr. Willis says: "Arms reported to have been brought from Vancouver by Norma."

This telegram and Mr. Willis's dispatch No. 81 of the same date were given to the press on their receipt. Copies are also hereto appended.

Although not directly responsive to the resolution, copies are submitted of correspondence exchanged with the United States Legation at Honolulu in regard to alleged filibustering movements and apprehended shipments of arms from San Francisco in November last.

The Department of State has no information in regard to any intervention by representatives of Great Britain to prevent the application of martial law as proclaimed by the Hawaiian Government to those concerned in the recent rebellion who claim to be British subjects, or of any foreign representative whatever in the case, other than a statement contained in a note of the Hawaiian Minister to the undersigned under date of Jan. 20, 1895, that "the British Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the Government of Hawaii to give him assurances that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the Government has refused to give."

Copies of this note of Mr. Thurston's and of the reply of the undersigned are also annexed. Q. GRESHAM.

Under date of Honolulu, Nov. 10, Minister Willis transmitted to Secretary Gresham the following note of the same date from Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, adding that when he received it he had telegraphed the Secretary the facts, briefly:

Department of Foreign Affairs,
Honolulu, Nov. 10.

Sir: Information has just been received at this office tending to show that a filibustering expedition against this Government is being fitted out in San Francisco, and that one of the following steam vessels, the Rosalie or the Alexandria, will be used for the purpose. The information points more strongly to the latter.

I desire to ask the good offices of your Government to prevent the shipment of arms on these vessels for such purpose.

F. M. HATCH.

The Secretary replied to this note, under date of Nov. 26, and, after acknowledging the receipt of the cipher telegram wired from San Francisco Nov. 17, said:

On the 19th instant the Hawaiian Chargé d'Affaires called at the department, on my invitation, and in reply to an inquiry said he had no information that arms had been or were to be shipped from San Francisco for use against the Government of Hawaii. I then handed him your telegram, which he read, and remarked that on the same day he received a telegram from his Government, via San Francisco, but that it contained no such information.

Mr. Hastings further remarked that he was familiar with our neutrality laws, and that he did not think your telegram required action looking to their enforcement.

It does not appear why Mr. Hatch did not communicate to the United States through the Hawaiian Legation at Washington information in his possession which he thought tended to show that a filibustering expedition was being fitted out at San Francisco against his Government.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Minister Willis's dispatch announcing the Wilcox-Nowlein revolution has been published already.

The correspondence with Minister Thurston began with the following letter to Secretary Gresham, dated Jan. 20:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have received from my Government telegraphic communication stating that the insurrection in Honolulu was broken; that several of the leaders and their remaining followers were fugitives in the mountains; that the British Commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the Government of Hawaii to give him assurances that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the Government has refused to give.

I am also informed by Mr. Hatch, who is now in San Francisco, that he will return to Honolulu by the steamer Australia, the sailing of which has been postponed until Monday next.

From my knowledge of names, localities, and conditions, I believe the press dispatches concerning the details of the insurrection to be substantially correct.

The presence of an American man-of-war at Honolulu has been recently the subject of discussion in the press and elsewhere, and elsewhere.

It does not lie within my province to suggest any course of action on the part of the United States concerning such subject. I feel, however, that it is due to your Government and to the large American population and property interests in Hawaii to state that, although the Government of Hawaii is, and will continue in the future as it has been in the past, fully able to maintain itself against the attacks of all domestic enemies, in view of the serious nature of the charges now pending against a large number of both foreigners and natives, and of other complicating conditions, the state of affairs at the islands is critical, as in the event of further insurrection or complication, although the Government will use every endeavor to protect foreign citizens and their property, it is not impossible that sudden contingencies may arise, or isolated acts of violence take place, against which the Government, with its limited police and military force, may temporarily be unable to afford protection. L. A. THURSTON.

To this Secretary Gresham sent the following reply the same day:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, in which, referring to the uprising in Hawaii, you say that, although your Government is and will continue in the future, as it has in the past, fully able to maintain itself against the attacks of all domestic enemies, in view of the serious nature of the charges now pending against a large number of both foreigners and natives, and of other complicating conditions, the state of affairs at the islands is critical, and that, owing to its limited police and military force, your Government may not be able, in sudden contingencies, to afford protection to foreign citizens and their property for the time being.

On receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Willis yesterday morning, on the subject of the uprising, which was immediately given to the press, a war ship was at once ordered to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu to afford needed protection to any Americans entitled to it. That fact was also announced by the press Saturday afternoon and this morning, and I naturally supposed that the announcement had attracted your notice.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

The House ordered Secretary Gresham's report printed.

OGDEN COMPANY LANDS.

A Proposition to Purchase Them for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the House a voluminous report containing a history of the Ogden Land Company, the claims of the company to certain of the lands of the Seneca Indian Nation, in the State of New-York, and other matters of material interest connected with these Indians. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is inclosed, shows that the Commissioner is of the opinion that the Ogden Land Company has an existing right and interest in the Alleghany and Cattaraugus, and in a portion of the Tuscarora Reservations. The Commissioner adds that the extent or quantity of this interest seems to be fully recognized by the courts and by the Legislature of New-York, but the value of the interest is unfixed and does not admit of definite ascertainment. The Commissioner recommends the extinguishment of the claim of the land company; the allotment of the lands to the Indians in severalty; the repeal of all special State laws, and the absorption of the Indians into the body politic of the State.

The Secretary of the Interior adds that he has had a conference with the legal representative of the company, who agrees to surrender the title of the company to the lands for $10 an acre. The Secretary suggets that to him be given authority to negotiate on behalf of the Indians for the relief of the company's claim at the above figure.

In the Senate Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

ALTERCATION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina and Mr. Chandler the Participants.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the Senate today Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) had an altercation which furnished amusement to the other Senators and to the spectators in the galleries.

Mr. Butler made an effort to take up and pass the House bill for the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy, but objection was made by Mr. Chandler. "Very well," Mr. Butler remarked, "I have done my duty in the matter, and the Senator from New-Hampshire must take the responsibility of his action."

"I do not propose," Mr. Chandler replied, with an angry expression, "to be scolded by the Senator from South Carolina, or any one else, for exercising my privilege as a Senator. I took the responsibility."

"The Senator from New-Hampshire," Mr. Butler remarked, in a tone of contempt, "must think that I have a good deal of time to dispose of if he supposes that I would use it in scolding him."

"The Senator," said Mr. Chandler, "talked about my taking the responsibility."

"I repeat that," said Mr. Butler.

"Well," said Mr. Chandler, "I take it."

"Then take it," said Mr. Butler, and just then, before the altercation could extend further, Mr. Blanchard, (Dem., Iowa,) who was in the chair, declared that a motion for an adjournment was carried.

THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATION BILL

Provision for Propagation of Anti-toxine Made by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—An amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, appropriating $20,000 for a bacteriological laboratory and disinfecting service and for the propagation of diphtheria anti-toxine for distribution in the District was agreed to to-day in the Senate. Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) himself a physician, made a speech ridiculing the new discoveries or pretended discoveries, in medicine, quoting approvingly the saying of the famous Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, that "medicine is the science of guessing," and saying that he expected to see antitoxine "relegated to the tomb of medical discoveries that have been declared worthless, if not absolutely harmful."

Some items for the militia of the District of Columbia, afforded to Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) a text for a protest against using the military for the suppression of outbreaks until after the local constabulary force is exhausted. Such use was, he said, a violation, not only of the letter but of the spirit of the Constitution. He did not share in the sentiment which "seemed to be growing in high circles," that the regular army must be enlarged, nor did he join in the laudation by Senators of military usurpation as the quintessence of patriotism.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) replied to Mr. Allen, and defended the items for the District militia on the ground that every community must depend on a well-regulated militia force.

Mr. Gorman gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote on the passage of the bill to-morrow.

Changes in the Post Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Post Office Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was to-day reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations. As passed by the House it carried a total of $89,442,998, and the Senate Committee made a net reduction of $105,614. The appropriation for railway postal car service is increased by $100,000, and the appropriation for that service ($3,205,000) is to be under the direction and at the discretion of the Postmaster General, all conflicting laws being repealed. The item of $196,614 for "special facilities on trunk lines from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta, and New-Orleans by way of New-York and Washington," is stricken out. These were the only important changes.

Bills Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In the House today Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio presented the report of the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill. The changes made by the Senate were unimportant, and the report was adopted. The bill now goes to the President.

The Agricultural bill was also passed. It carries a total appropriation of $3,277,150.

A bill was passed granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Arkansas and Northwest Railroad Company; also a bill providing for Justices of the Peace in the Territory of Alaska. The latter bill extends to Alaska as far as the jurisdiction of the Justices are concerned the laws of Oregon.

For a New Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Chandler to-day, by request, introduced a bill to acquire, by condemnation, a site on Sixteenth Street extended, City of Washington, upon which to erect a residence for the President of the United States. Eight hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions.

An Increased Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported to the House to-day, carries an appropriation of $21,805,526.52, which is a reduction under the estimates of $543,675.08, and an increase over the appropriations for the current year of $437,903.23.

Stevedore Thomas Perry Drowned.

Thomas Perry of 413 New-York Avenue, Jersey City, the head stevedore of the White Star Steamship Line, fell from the stringpiece of the pier at the foot of West Tenth Street yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was recovered.

He was sixty-two years old, and had been in the employ of the White Star Company for many years.

MUCH LEGISLATIVE WORK

Important Measures to be Discussed During This Week.

BILLS OF INTEREST TO THIS CITY

The Power of Removal Act Likely to be Disposed Of—Many Election and Excise Measures Proposed.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Legislature, through both of its houses, has laid out plenty of work to do this week. First of all will be the passage of the Removal bill for Mayor Strong, providing the Legislature carries out the promise of Speaker Fish. According to the best calculations, that measure ought to be in the hands of Mayor Strong by next Saturday. Then will come as an accessory the bill to give Gov. Morton power to remove State officers who are under control of the Legislature.

To-morrow afternoon the hearing on Lawson's Contract Dock bill will be given; the Lexow reform bills, amended as the Committee of Seventy desired, will come up in the Senate as a special order, and the bill to abolish the Board of Police Justices will be given another hearing. Take it for all in all, the proceedings this week will very clearly determine whether Thomas C. Platt, by controlling the Legislature and dictating to it, shall prevent the expression of the popular will, as made known last November. One other point will also develop, whether an anti-Platt movement is to be organized in this Legislature, and how formidable it is likely to become. There are evidences of dissatisfaction, but none yet of open revolt, for the lack more of leadership and organization than of numbers.

Up to date ten measures affecting the election law have been introduced—five in each house. The joint Committees of the Judiciary of the Senate and of the House will give a hearing on these measures in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The general plan of the Judiciary Committee is to frame a ballot-reform bill upon the lines laid down in Gov. Morton's message, a blanket ballot pure and simple, with emblems for each party, and without a paster of any kind. The model will be that of the bill introduced by Mr. Saxton last year. Whatever amendments have already been introduced as perfecting the ballot-reform bill of last year will be merged into the new bill, if in the judgment of the committee their utility is recognized.

Coming down to the question of excise, twelve bills have so far been dropped in for the consideration of the members, nine of which have gone to the Assembly and three in the Senate. Like the ballot-reform bills, not one of the measures to amend the excise laws has left the committee. A general hearing will no doubt be given to all of them as soon as the Republican leaders determine what their policy on this question shall be. Aside from the question of Sunday opening, the Republicans display an unwillingness to meddle with a subject that in the past burned the party's fingers so badly that thousands were unable to handle a Republican ballot for years.

Of the twelve excise bills introduced, seven relate to the question of Sunday opening. Mr. Wilks (Rep., New-York,) has introduced a new general excise law which fixes the Sunday opening hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 2 P. M. to midnight; Mr. Wieman of Kings and Senator Owens of Kings each have a bill with a similar provision as to Sunday opening. Judge Blake (Dem., New-York,) gives from 1 to 3 P. M. and 6 to 10 P. M. Mr. Adler of New-York wants a side door to be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to midnight. Mr. Foley (Dem., New-York,) has another side door bill, to be open from 1 P. M. to midnight.

In addition to these, Mr. Wieman of Kings has introduced a referendum that the people in the cities of the State with a population of 250,000 or more shall vote at the next general election in November whether they desire Sunday liquor selling on the side-door principle.

Senator Mullin of Watertown and Assemblyman Ainsworth of Oswego have each introduced a bill to permit officers of the law to enter any room or place, billiard room or bowling alley, where strong and spirituous liquors are sold, and making it a misdemeanor for any other than the owner or persons entitled to the possession of such premises to remain there on Sunday.

Mr. Vacheron (Rep., Queens,) is the author of a bill making it a misdemeanor for any Excise Commissioner in any county, city, town, or village to be directly or indirectly interested in the sale of any wines, liquors, ales, beers, or cigars, or to recommend the purchase of the same to any saloon, hotel, or drug store.

A whack at the big dry goods and fancy goods houses that within the last year have added a "grocery" department, where tired and worn-out women shoppers may stimulate their energies with the cheering glass, has been made by the bill of Senator Sullivan of New-York, which reads:

Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any board or boards of excise in any city or cities of this State, having a population of 800,000 or more, to issue any license or licenses to any person or persons, firm, corporation, or corporations, to sell, offer to sell, or give away in wholesale or retail any wines or spirituous liquors, who, at the time of the issuance of such liquor license or licenses, is engaged in or carrying on any dry or fancy goods business in the place or places in such city or cities wherein the application for license is made to sell such wines or spirituous liquors.

What is needed in the Capitol is a restaurant. As it is now, the corridor between the Assembly and Senate Chambers, particularly on Friday, is rancidly suggestive of a fertilizing establishment. Cooking is done with the State's gas, and the constant odor of last Summer's fish and strong coffee combined, permeates the upper hall. There is no reason why the Capitol should not have a respectable restaurant, and there is every reason why it should not be disfigured by a "joint" that is an eyesore and is only maintained because some one is favored with a political "pull." The present restaurant is merely a hole in the wall, without the means of ventilation. In its present location it captures a great deal of custom. In the upper parts of the building abundance of room can be procured for cooking purposes, and where the odors from last Summer's fish and strong coffee can be overcome by proper ventilation.

Maryland Women Honored.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—Gov. Brown today appointed the following ladies to represent Maryland on the Auxiliary Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta: Mrs. William Reed, Chairman; Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. Curson Hoffman, Mrs. Enoch Pratt, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Mrs. J. L. Shuff, Miss Elizabeth King, and Mrs. Ritchie. Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta is President of the board, which is composed of eight ladies from each State.

MAYOR STRONG AGAIN AT WORK

Thinks Billiard Saloons Should Be Closed Sundays—Gov. Morton's Visit and the Police Reorganization.

Mayor Strong was back at his office yesterday, after a few days' illness with rheumatism. He was looking well, but his left arm was still bandaged. He worked hard, saw scores of visitors, friends, and office seekers, and did not seem much fatigued when the day's work ended.

"I am feeling first rate now," he said. "My arm still troubles me a little, but not much."

When the conversation turned to the raids on the billiard rooms Sunday night, the Mayor said:

"I believe that the billiard halls should be kept closed on Sundays. In all the clubs that I know anything about billiard playing is not allowed. This is the rule in the Union, the Union League, the Metropolitan, Colonial, and Knickerbocker. I do not often go to a club on Sunday, but when I have gone I have always noticed that the billiard tables were kept covered."

The Mayor said he noticed that some of the temperance people were still criticising him for his views on excise matters, and he added: "What I want is a law that can be enforced, and that will put an end to police blackmail and other crimes. If we can get such a law, I believe that the liquor dealers would respect and obey it. I have that much confidence in them, and I am going on in the way I have started. If I succeed in accomplishing some good in the way of stopping blackmail and getting the laws enforced, I can stand all the pounding they can give. I expect to be pounded, but I can stand it, and I see that some of the temperance people are already coming around to my way of thinking."

Speaking of the visit Gov. Morton paid him last Thursday night, as told in The New-York Times Saturday, Mayor Strong said that politics did not enter into the conversation, except in reference to the Police Reorganization bill.

"Gov. Morton," said the Mayor, "did not want to appoint the Special Commissioners to reorganize the department, as provided in Senator Lexow's bill, and came to tell me so. He said that I was the proper man to make the appointments. The bill has since been amended, in line with the Governor's suggestions."

John Sabine Smith called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon and presented a petition signed by prominent Republicans, asking that Lucius E. Chittenden, who was Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln, be appointed to some proper place in the City Government. The signatures showed that the venerable ex-Register is backed by all local Republican factions, for the signers included the names of William Brookfield, Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, Cornelius N. Bliss, Chauncey M. Depew, Jacob M. Patterson, and twoscore others.

SLOSSON AND DALY HELD

CHARGE AGAINST THEM "UNNECESSARY LABOR ON SUNDAY."

Men Arrested for Gaming Freed—What Mr. Slosson Says of the Closing of His Billiard Hall.

The New-York law forbids gaming and sport of every description on Sunday, under one section of the Penal Code, and under another section Sunday labor of any kind that is not an absolute necessity is punishable as a misdemeanor.

Slosson, Daly, and the men who were playing billiards last Sunday on their premises were all arrested under the law prohibiting gaming. Slosson and Daly were not playing billiards themselves when the raids were made, so it would have been impossible to have held them under this section of the code. Justice Taintor, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, disposed of this technicality by discharging the men who were arrested for playing billiards under the Gaming act and holding Slosson and Daly as managers for trial in Special Sessions, bail in each case being fixed at $500, on the charge of unnecessary labor on Sunday.

It is the option of the District Attorney to prosecute these cases or not, as his judgment directs. He does not necessarily appear in misdemeanor cases before the Special Sessions, but he may do so if he wishes. At Col. Fellows's office yesterday, information was imparted that no instructions had as yet been given with reference to the charges against Slosson and Daly.

The Jefferson Market Court was almost filled with evildoers before the forty-seven men arrested for playing billiards (who had been released on bail) put in an appearance. They were therefore compelled to stand in the rear of the courtroom awaiting their turn. Their conversation was, to say the least, acrimonious. As most of the men arrested had given assumed names, there is no use in publishing the list. Among them was a bank President from Port Jarvis, who figured on the records as Frank Jones; a banker from Yonkers, one of the clerks in the District Attorney's office, and a number of other men more or less known about town.

They were all arrested for illegal gaming. Justice Taintor dismissed them, and they were not long in getting away from the courtroom. Then Slosson and Daly were held for trial.

Mr. Daly preferred not to talk until he had consulted his lawyers about a section of the law that was entirely new to him, but Mr. Slosson was quite emphatic in expressing his sentiments.

"Things have come to a pretty pass in this town," he said, "if a man has not the right to have a quiet game of pool or billiards on Sunday. I have had my place open every Sunday for twenty-two years, and I do not see why I should be made to close up now.

"If the police had wanted me to close, why could they not have come to me and told me so. Instead of that they swoop down on me and arrest not only myself, but nearly all my patrons. This has been done before, and the men who were playing were discharged. There was absolutely no need of putting a lot of men who have business to attend to to the inconvenience of coming to this dirty, ill-smelling court and waiting half the morning until a lot of drunks have been deliberately looked over.

"I think all of the men who were arrested have excellent grounds for actions for false arrest."

If the law prohibiting gaming on Sunday is strictly enforced, men who fish on Sunday, play ball on Sunday, or play cards on Sunday in any public place will be liable to arrest. If the law prohibiting all unnecessary work on Sunday is carried literally into execution there is no telling where the line may be drawn.

Several lawyers with whom a reporter for The New-York Times talked yesterday expressed the opinion that an attempt to enforce all the old blue laws, at this time would result in their speedy repeal, even under a reform administration.

Dissolution of a Steamboat Company.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 4.—The Long Island and New-London Steamboat Company dissolved voluntarily to-day. Capt. Samuel Griffin was made temporary receiver.

The company is the owner of the handsome steel steamer Long Island, which runs between Sag Harbor, Greenport, and New-London. She was built two years ago, at a cost of $60,000.

MR. M'ALLISTER'S FUNERAL

Grace Church Crowded with Friends and Relatives.

SOCIETY WAS WELL REPRESENTED

The Body Placed in a Vault in Greenwood Cemetery—Women Scramble for Flowers in the Church.

Society was well represented at the funeral of Ward McAllister, in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday morning. Scores of people never heard of in society were also there. Perhaps they knew the late originator of the Four Hundred, but it is more likely that they were attracted through curiosity.

The crowd began to collect in front of the church long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the services to begin. Sergt. Straussen of the Mercer Street Police Station was there with a squad of policemen to see that there was no disorder. The seats in the church were all filled before 10 o'clock, with the exception of those set apart for the relatives and intimate friends of Mr. McAllister. Sexton Partridge and his assistants were on hand early to see that admission was granted to those who were entitled to it.

Prayers were said at 9 o'clock at the McAllister residence, 16 West Thirty-sixth Street, in the presence of the family, by Ward McAllister's brother, the Rev. Francis Marion McAllister, rector of Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J. The funeral procession reached Grace Church shortly after 10 o'clock. The hearse was drawn by two black horses. The relatives followed in five coaches. As the coffin, cased in black cloth, was carried through the doorway of the church it was met by Bishop Thompson of Mississippi, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Platt of Rochester, N. Y. The clergy led the way up the centre aisle, the pall bearers following on either side of the coffin, which was placed upon the catafalque before the altar. The pall bearers were ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Chauncey M. Depew, Edwin A. Post, J. F. Loubat, De Lancey Astor Kane, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Frederick Sheldon, E. Randolph Robinson, James W. Gerard, Bradley Martin, Sir Roderick Cameron, Byam K. Stevens, James Abercrombie Burden, and F. D. Thompson. Following the coffin came Miss Louise McAllister, leaning on the arm of her brother; Heyward Hall McAllister, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Francis Marion McAllister, their two daughters, the Misses McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Colin M. Ingersoll of New-Haven, Conn., and other relatives and friends and the family servants.

Mrs. McAllister was not present at the church, being prostrated at her home.

The church was profusely decorated with flowers and plants. Mr. McAllister's old pew, No. 113, was filled with flowers and wreaths. The coffin was nearly hidden by the floral tributes. The services were conducted according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A full choir of thirty voices, under the direction of J. F. Helfenstein, the organist, with Archie Fuller, a boy soprano, as soloist, rendered the following programme:

Chant, "Lord, Let Me Know My End."
Anthem, "I Heard a Voice from Heaven."
Hymns, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and "Jesus Lives."

Lander's orchestra, which was stationed in the organ loft, and consisted of eight French horns, two tubas, and four trombones, played "The Dead March in Saul." Mr. Lander's request to pay this last tribute to the dead man was granted to him by the family.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to Greenwood, where it was placed in a receiving vault, pending the decision of the family as to its last resting place.

A noticeable and regrettable feature of the services at the church was the indecent scramble for the wreaths and loose flowers made by many of the women present. They literally scrambled to get at Pew 113, and the catafalque, to appropriate the floral offerings. One woman had to be threatened with arrest before she would give up a wreath that she had appropriated.

Among those present at the church were Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, James H. Beekman,

LONG ISLAND SHIP CANAL

One Proposed from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay.

ORIGINALLY URGED BY GOV. CLINTON

The State to be Asked to Build It —Hell Gate Can Then Be Avoided and the Creek Kept Clean.

A number of Long Islanders have been quietly considering for some time the feasibility of cutting a ship canal from Newtown Creek to Flushing Bay, and have now reached the conclusion that the work should be done. With that end in view there will be a bill introduced in the Legislature this week.

The idea is not a new one with these men, as the scheme was proposed by De Witt Clinton when he was Governor of the State. The route was surveyed under his direction, and the work was at that time recommended as a necessary one.

The men who have been taking an active interest in the matter of late are Mayor Sanford of Long Island City, Theodore Koehler, Supervisor of Long Island City; Louis Windmüller of Newtown, G. Howland Leavitt and D. S. Jones of Flushing, J. P. Sloane, President of the Brooklyn Building Loan Association, and T. E. Smith, President of the Seventeenth Ward Bank of Brooklyn.

They have carefully considered the matter, with two purposes in view; first, to benefit shipping by enabling it to reach the Long Island Sound without having to risk the dangers of Hell Gate, and, second, to get a flow of water through Newtown Creek and so abate the nuisances that have existed there for a long time.

The bill has been drawn under which it is proposed to have the State undertake the work and own and operate the canal after it is completed. It is not to be considered as a private enterprise in any sense, and is not for the purpose of directly benefiting any private interests.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has had the details so far as perfected placed before him, and he is thoroughly in accord with its supporters. He believes that it will be of inestimable advantage to Brooklyn from a commercial point of view, and will greatly add to the healthfulness of the places through which it will run, as the tide water running through the canal will carry off all deleterious matter which otherwise would accumulate in Newtown Creek.

The idea is to have the State build the canal under a commission to be appointed jointly by the Governor, the Mayors of Brooklyn and Long Island City, and the Supervisors of Queens County. It is proposed that sufficient land shall be condemned to give the canal the necessary width and enable the State to build docks along its entire length if necessary, which it can rent out and thus derive an income from its work in addition to the tolls which it may establish.

The route which it is proposed to follow is practically the one suggested by De Witt Clinton. It runs from the mouth of Newtown Creek, at the East River, up the creek and across the marshes back of Winfield Junction and Newtown, along the bed of Horse Brook to Flushing Creek, and down Flushing Creek to Flushing Bay. The exact route, of course, will largely depend upon the determination of the commission appointed to carry out the work if one is appointed.

The route mentioned has been deemed the most appropriate one for the canal, because of the ease and relatively small expense at which it can be followed. The canal, as proposed, will be five miles long and all except three-quarters of a mile of it will be through marsh land, where the expense of excavation will be slight. The three-quarters of a mile of upland is clear soil, and no expensive blasting will be necessary.

There have been other routes suggested, but the men having the matter in charge have concluded, after looking carefully into them all, that that which they have adopted will be more advantageous by far than any other that could be suggested.

They have devoted their time and energies to the project for the general good, with a hope that the canal will be built and so relieve the passage from Long Island Sound to the East River of its dangers, produce a more healthful condition along Newtown Creek, and develop the section of Long Island through which it may run.

Since the time of Gov. Clinton many efforts have been made to have a canal cut which would connect the East River with Long Island Sound, but no united or persistent effort has ever been made before. Until within the last few years it has not been possible to show the State officials and the Legislature that the canal would be self-sustaining. It is said that, according to the facts and figures which it is now possible to produce and which will be produced, the State will obtain a most valuable property if it builds the canal.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN GRIEF

Mothers of Messrs. Lewis and Townsend Die at Long Island Homes.

Mrs. John N. Lewis, the mother of Assistant District Attorney Lewis, and Mrs. Solomon Townsend, the mother of Assistant District Attorney Townsend, died Sunday.

Mrs. Lewis died at her home at Southampton, L. I. She was the wife of the late Rev. John N. Lewis. She was related by descent to the family of Jonathan Edwards. An ancestress of Mrs. Lewis was the sister of Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Lewis was eighty-four years old.

Mrs. Townsend was the wife of the late Solomon Townsend, one of the early settlers of Oyster Bay, L. I. Mrs. Townsend was of illustrious descent. Her ancestors were among the Pilgrim Fathers. The family was noted for its patriotism and zeal during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Townsend was the daughter of Charles Mackay Townsend of Albany. She died at her home at Oyster Bay.

Sent His Son to Prison for Drinking.

Robert O'Brien of 152 East Sixty-fifth Street, was committed to the Tombs for ten days by Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on the complaint of his father, Henry O'Brien.

The lad is eighteen years old, and his father says he has been drinking very heavily, and has also been smoking about three packages of cigarettes a day.

All through the proceedings the young man leaned carelessly against the railing and smiled as if the whole affair was a good deal of a joke.

Faithful Church Attendance.

From The Christian Advocate.

A lady died in Pennsylvania last week, aged ninety-five years, who had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church eighty years, and to the best of her recollection had missed divine worship in the sanctuary only nine Sundays during that period. We are glad she is represented as having missed nine. Had the statement been made that she had never missed any, it would have taken away from her all value as an example. A woman with a constitution that never needed respite, and whose friends never needed her care on Sunday for eighty years, would have been a case so exceptional as to be without value. Now we can easily imagine her doing her best to attend service, and overcoming all obstacles through her energy and devotion, except on nine occasions, when either duty or necessity justified or compelled her absence.

MUST PAY HIS OWN SURGICAL BILLS

Decision as to a Man Hurt While at Work for the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Another engineer officer has made a fruitless effort to gain from the Treasury Department authority to pay for caring for a man injured on Government work. Major D. P. Heap of the Corps of Engineers is in charge of the coast defenses at Portland Head, Me. A workman, through no fault of his own, was injured seriously by the falling of a derrick. It was necessary to engage a conveyance at an expense of $6 to carry the injured man to Portland for surgical attendance.

The Government was requested to pay for this, as the man was injured on public work and through no carelessness or fault of his, but the Controller of the Treasury has decided that this is a bill which the unfortunate victim must pay, as the Government under recent decisions did not undertake to care for those who were hurt on Government work.

The engineer officers point out that had Major Heap himself been injured he would have been cared for by the army medical officer, or if a medical officer was not there he would have employed a physician, and would have been reimbursed for the expenditure. He would have lost none of his pay, and any traveling incident to his injury would have been at least partially paid for in the form of mileage. A civilian employe, however, who can ill afford the cost of an accident is entitled to no benefits under the General Government.

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

Everybody has had more or less experience of the inconvenience of the huge swinging doors that guard the entrance to sky-scraping office buildings down town. They are kept swinging to and fro all day long with an impetus that insures a knock-down blow to any man that does not have his wits about him, while for keeping out the wind, they are almost useless. A new system, fresh from the West, is on trial in one big building. The swinging doors have been taken down and a sort of turnstile door substituted. There are four compartments, each capable of holding two people comfortably. The door of each compartment is fitted with a rubber flange, which fits close against the jamb when the doors are not in motion, and shuts out all draughts from people who are employed on the ground floor. A crowd of people watch the experiment all day with a great deal of curiosity. The Superintendent of the building and one of his assistants have to stand near by shouting to everybody to go to the right. This admonition is plainly posted on the doors, but few people ever pay any attention to signs posted on doors.

The increasing popularity of excursions from this city to the Orient, which were begun as an experiment about three years ago, have induced promoters to come here from the other side in search of capital to build hotels to meet the requirements of American tourists. The German lines were somewhat doubtful of results when they put their twin-screw boats on this branch of the service, but it has grown to be more profitable during the Winter months than the North Atlantic business. The German boats have had a practical monopoly of the Orient trade so far, mainly because the English lines, each of which has only two twin-screw boats which are required almost all the time for subsidized mail service, could not afford to take these boats off to put them in competition. The result of this Mediterranean service has been vastly to increase the number of American tourists to Spain, Algeria, and Tangiers, and create a corresponding demand for increased hotel accommodations for them. The number of hotels in Cairo has almost doubled within three years. Heretofore these places were difficult of access, involving either an uncomfortable voyage across the proverbially stormy Bay of Biscay, or an unpleasant railway journey through Spain. Nowadays Americans may reach the Alps, by way of Genoa, almost as quickly as they can get to London. A steamship agent expressed the opinion yesterday that it will not be long before fast twin-screw steamers are sent over here expressly for this service.

Amid the throng that besieged the doors of the Academy of Music, Sunday afternoon, and went there early enough to get a seat where she could see and hear Dr. Talmage to advantage, was the remarkable imitator, "Cissie" Loftus. She fixed her eyes on the famous preacher from the moment he announced his text, and seemed utterly oblivious to everything else in the house while the sermon lasted. Is it possible that she is going to try to do what no one else has ever attempted—imitate the apparently inimitable idiosyncrasies of Talmage?

Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy evidently intend to remain in this city for some time. They have given up hotel life and taken possession of a flat, not very far from Daly's Theatre.

A great many bibliophilists are curious to know who paid $1,050 for a first edition of George Herbert's "The Temple," at the auction sale of Charles B. Foote's collection, last week. A bid was cabled from London, offering $1,000 for the insignificant-looking little volume, but it was knocked down to a New-York collector, through an agent, for $50 more than the British bid. It is pretty well settled among people who keep track of such matters that the book has either gone into the collection of Robert Hoe, which is one of the finest in America, or else that E. D. Church has secured it. The choice lies between these two. This sale served to show that hard times put no restraint upon collectors, who are able and willing to pay high prices for first editions. Buyers come here from Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. On an average the prices obtained were higher than at the recent sale of Edmund Yates's collection, in London. The Foote sale broke the record in this country, with a total of $15,650 for 270 lots. Mr. Bangs, who has had charge of many famous auction sales in this city, says that these figures are unprecedented. Among the most conspicuous buyers at the sale, aside from agents of publishing houses, were Beverly Chew, E. H. Bierstadt, J. Harsen Purdy, Marshall C. Lefferts, Junius S. Morgan, and E. D. Church.

Weather Prophet Dunn has not changed his headquarters from the Equitable Building to the new Manhattan Life Building yet enough experiments have been going on all the time with new electrical apparatus in the new quarters. Comparative tests with the old instruments have proved more than satisfactory. All that Mr. Dunn will have to do on the 15th of this month will be to remove his office furniture and papers. The new instruments, which have cost something like $1,000, will be in thorough working order by that time. The powerful searchlight has been tested several times, and on clear nights has frequently been seen at Asbury Park. In average weather it may easily be seen at Sandy Hook. Mr. Dunn says that hereafter there will be no excuse for any Captain putting out to sea from this port in the teeth of a storm. When the new observatory is completed it will be the best equipped meteorological observatory in this country. Within a few years the Signal Service station in New-York has grown to be one of the important weather centres of the world. It started with two clerks. Eight of them are kept constantly busy now.

A Dollar's Returns.

From The Montreal Gazette.

Ontario papers are telling of a lady who, being given a dollar to invest for the church, in a year turned it into $120, which she duly handed over. Some of her friends must have been thankful when the transaction was completed.

Advertising Agencies.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES will be received at the following agencies at the same price as is charged either in THE TIMES Publication Office, Printing House Square, or at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, No. 1,269 Broadway:

American District Telegraph Offices.

Broadway, No. 120, (in Equitable Building,) corner of Cedar Street.
Broadway, No. 195, near Fulton Street.
Broadway, No. 273, corner of Reade Street.
Broadway, No. 407, near Lispenard Street.
Broadway, No. 599, near Houston Street.
Broadway, No. 854, near Fourteenth Street.
Broadway, No. 1,140, corner of Twenty-sixth St.
Broadway, No. 1,227, corner of Thirtieth Street.
Broome Street, No. 444, near Broadway.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square.
Church Street, No. 151, near Chambers Street.
Church Street, No. 255, near Franklin Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 251, near Seventy-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 422, corner of Eighty-second Street.
Columbus Avenue, No. 644, near Ninety-first St.
Eighth Avenue, No. 70, near Thirteenth Street.
Eighth Avenue, No. 985, near Fifty-eighth Street.
Eighth Street, corner of University Place.
Front Street, No. 120, near Wall Street.
Fulton Street, No. 68, corner of Ryder's Alley.
Fourteenth Street, No. 110 West, near Sixth Avenue.
Fourteenth Street, No. 201 East, near Third Avenue.
Fifth Avenue, No. 397, near Thirty-sixth Street.
Fifth Avenue, No. 539, near Forty-fourth Street.
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Greenwich Street, No. 316, near Reade Street.
Madison Avenue, No. 985, near Seventy-seventh Street.
New Street, No. 9, near Wall Street.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 134 East, near Lexington Avenue.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 264 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Park Avenue, No. 632.
Pearl Street, No. 134, near Beaver Street.
Produce Exchange Building, corner of Bowling Green and Beaver Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 666, near Thirty-eighth Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 821, near Forty-seventh Street.
Sixth Avenue, No. 980, corner of Fifty-fifth St.
Third Avenue, No. 344, near Twenty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 497, near Thirty-fifth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 844, near Fifty-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,053, near Sixty-third Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,369, near Seventy-eighth Street.
Third Avenue, No. 1,616, near Ninety-first Street.
Third Avenue, No. 2,097, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.
Twenty-third Street, No. 8 West, near Fifth Avenue.
Twenty-third Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 270 West, near Eighth Avenue.
Wall Street, No. 10, near New Street.
West Street, No. 142, near Barclay Street.
West Street, No. 386, corner of Christopher St.

Other Agencies.

Amsterdam Avenue, No. 95, near Sixty-fourth Street; B. Opp.
Amsterdam Avenue, No. 376, corner Seventy-eighth Street; Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
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Canal Street, No. 17, near Division Street; J. Blumberg.
Columbus Avenue, No. 142, near Sixty-sixth Street; William H. Allen.
Columbus Avenue, No. 469, near Eighty-third Street; Fisher Brothers.
Columbus Avenue, No. 503, near Eighty-fourth Street; D. Murdock.
Columbus Avenue, No. 708, near Ninety-fifth Street; J. S. McGlynn.
Columbus Avenue, No. 852, near One Hundred and Second Street; J. Cohn.
Division Street, No. 157, near Essex Street; J. Blumberg.
Eighth Avenue, No. 254, near Twenty-third Street; L. J. Finch.
Eighth Avenue, No. 387, near Twenty-ninth Street; Saul Levy.
Eighth Avenue, No. 904, near Fifty-fourth Street; E. Liebermann.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,180, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; A. Bachman.
Eighth Avenue, No. 2,318, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Elwell & Hopkins.
Eighty-sixth Street, No. 204 East, near Third Avenue; Francis W. Schilling.
Fourteenth Street, No. 20 West, near Fifth Avenue; James A. McGinniss.
Fourteenth Street, No. 92 East, near Fourth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 101 West, near Sixth Avenue; Weinberg.
Forty-second Street, No. 106 West, near Sixth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-second Street, No. 257 West, near Eighth Avenue; Nicholas Heckmann.
Forty-seventh Street, No. 159 East, corner of Third Avenue; L. J. Finch.
Forty-eighth Street, No. 203 East, near Third Avenue; L. A. Reynold.
Fifty-fourth Street, No. 154 East, near Third Avenue; D. J. McQuade.
First Avenue, No. 1,708, near Eighty-ninth Street; L. J. Finch.
Fourth Avenue, corner of Twentieth Street; P. Gotthelf.
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Ninth Avenue, No. 856, near Fifty-sixth Street; J. F. Gleason.
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One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 104 West, near Lenox Avenue; John Walch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 156 East, between Lexington and Third Avenues; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, No. 243 West, near Eighth Avenue; L. J. Finch.
One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, No. 251 West, corner of Eighth Avenue; Samuel H. Baker.
Second Avenue, No. 788, near Forty-second Street; B. Laguna.
Second Avenue, No. 1,157, near Sixty-first Street; J. Boland.
Second Avenue, No. 1,444, near Seventy-fifth Street; Wimmer.
Second Avenue, No. 1,818, near Sixty-ninth Street; G. Pisanis.
Second Avenue, No. 1,519, corner of Seventy-ninth Street; George Deffaa.
Second Avenue, No. 1,663, near Eighty-sixth Street; C. F. Nagel.
Sixth Avenue, No. 152, near Eleventh Street; W. H. Fordham.
Seventh Avenue, No. 2,171, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Mrs. Callahan.
Sixteenth Street, No. 148 East, near Third Avenue; Charles W. Boyd.
Third Avenue, No. 177, near Sixteenth Street; E. W. Barrow.
Third Avenue, No. 329, near Twenty-fourth Street; M. Nussbaum.
Third Avenue, No. 554, near Thirty-seventh Street; Armstrong & Co.
Third Avenue, No. 650, near Forty-second Street; Murray Hill Advertising Agency.
Third Avenue, No. 850, near Fifty-second Street; R. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 957, near Fifty-eighth Street; S. Getzler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,026, near Sixty-first Street; L. J. Finch.
Third Avenue, No. 1,096, near Sixty-fifth Street; F. J. Rahsskopff.
Third Avenue, No. 1,152, near Sixty-seventh Street; F. Hausler.
Third Avenue, No. 1,338, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets; Charles Apt.
Third Avenue, No. 1,504, near Eighty-fifth Street; E. Liebermann.
Third Avenue, No. 1,563, near Eighty-eighth Street; Emanuel Ganz.
Third Avenue, No. 1,921, near One Hundred and Sixth Street; C. Rudolph.
Third Avenue, No. 2,110, near One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; J. A. Hagmayer.
Third Avenue, No. 2,662, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street; A. Ragette.
Thirty-fourth Street, No. 573 West, corner Eleventh Avenue; Telegraph Office.
Twenty-third Street, No. 162 East, corner of Third Avenue; C. O. Olsen.
Varick Street, No. 198, near Houston Street; John Hue.

Agencies in Brooklyn.

Atlantic Avenue, No. 110, corner of Henry Street, F. A. Thordale.
Broadway, No. 153; Hayden.
Broadway, No. 376, near Keap Street; Lewis & Co.
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Court Street, No. 63, near Livingston Street; Edward B. Marryatt.
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Fifth Avenue, No. 240; William Pett.
Fulton Street, corner of Grand Avenue; James Burns.
Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; E. Burke.
Fulton Street, No. 166, near Cranberry Street; Williams Brothers.
Flatbush Avenue, No. 269, near St. Mark's Avenue; Mrs. J. J. Suter.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,056, corner of Broadway; John B. Reitz.
Greene Avenue, No. 1,278; George H. Miller.
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Orange, N. J.

Cone St. R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Brick Church, N. J.

Brick Church R. R. Station; W. H. Allen.

Agency at Newark, N. J.

Market Street, No. 180, near Broad; Edmond H. Hoffman, Postal Telegraph Office.

Agencies at Hoboken, N. J.

Joseph Lowenberg, First National Bank Building, basement.
Washington Street, No. 293; Reed & Brother.
Washington Street, No. 215; J. Lichtenstein.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., West 89th St. Montague bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands maid's work; willing and obliging; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good references. 153 East 31st St.; ring M. Gany's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid; would also help with fine washing or plain sewing; best city reference. L. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; highly recommended. Call, at present employer's, 132 West 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of city references. 152 East 39th St.; ring Mrs. Ramsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, with first-class reference. 345 3d Av., Hedmark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a private family. 134 West 19th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; reliable; or chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of city references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 497 3d Av., near 34th St.; O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class reference; chambermaid and waitress in private family. Call, Tuesday, 358 West 52d St., Lavin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references. 334 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; assist in waiting or washing; best city reference; no cards. 215 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. 313 West 25th St., second bell; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; first-class reference. 250 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 467 4th Av., third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; city reference. 350 West 124th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; best of city reference. M. A. F., 149 East 48th St.; ring Clotty's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; willing to live together if possible; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Mrs. Halvey, 251 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; good baker; understands New-England cooking; four years' best city references. 421 West 47th St., third bell.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; takes full charge; private family; with kitchenmaid; best city reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in private family as first-class cook; last employer can be seen; first-class city references; no cards. 109 East 35d St., third bell, left-hand side.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women, one as cook, excellent baker; other as laundress; shirts, cuffs, collars; will assist with other work; three years' reference. 220 East 70th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress or to go as kitchenmaid in hotel or boarding house, but private family preferred. 415 West 14th St., Joyce's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. M. S., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 55d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; thoroughly experienced and competent in all branches; makes fine soups, meats, desserts; best references. Mary, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business in all branches; city or country, very best reference. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent family cook and laundress; good baker; two years' best reference from last place. 150 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish professional cook in a family where kitchenmaid is kept; the very best and highest references. Care of Miss Moeller, 381 4th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook and willing to assist with washing in a private family or private boarding house; good city reference; wages, $20. 128 West 19th St. A. Fort.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; no objection to plain washing or country; best city references. 311 East 34th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to cook by the day or week; understands creams, &c.; best reference. 216 West 36th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as first-class cook with private family; best city references. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; good plain cook and laundress; small private family; best city reference. 382 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook and laundress; best reference. M. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 486 8th Av.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook in private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at 157 East 27th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a young girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 414 East 23d St., third floor, front.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; alone; no objection to plain washing; first-class references. 265 West 47th St.; ring O'Kane's bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—Thorough; by a woman as good family cook; baker; coarse wash; city, country; city reference. 232 West 31st St., Room 4.

COOK.—By experienced Swedish cook; best city references. Call, between 10 and 1, at 190 East 75th St. Fleischer.

COOK.—By competent French cook; city or country; in American family. 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; good references; wages, $40. 351 West 36th St. Holms.

COOK.—By a competent cook by day or week; excellent cleaner; best references. 211 East 25th St., Lowery's bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook and to assist with washing; best city reference. M. C., Box 17, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By young woman as cook in private family; wages, $25. Call, Monday, at 47 West 76th St.

COOK.—By good cook; English; thoroughly trustworthy; and good housekeeper; first-class references. C. A., 135 West 16th St.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; husband competent butler; in private family; city or country; best references. Huesgen, 483 Columbus Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; obliging; ten years' best city reference. 358 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; is a good cook; no objections to plain washing. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; will do coarse washing; best reference. 1,387 3d Av.

COOK.—In private family; with best city reference. 59 West 11th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day or week; excellent laundress; private family or clubhouse; do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; best city reference. 340 East 39th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day; is an excellent washer and ironer and thoroughly understands housecleaning; first-class city reference. 140 West 62d St.; ring Haley's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds housework, washing, and ironing; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by day to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference. M. A., Room 6, 129 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Or take washing home; good laundress; or housecleaning; reference. Houlehan, 304 East 36th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning; by respectable woman. 2,138 3d Av., second bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress, by day, or take work home; capes, skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker and sewing machine operator; day or week; infants' fine outfits a specialty; city reference. J. A., 179 Cooper St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—By colored dressmaker; willing to repair or make over; $1 a day and car fare. M. E., 686 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By German lady, experienced governess, teaching German, French, all kinds of needle and fancy work, in Christian family; specially qualified to educate children without a mother. German Lady, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady, teaching French, German, and all kinds of fancy and needle work, in Christian family where she could have a few hours disengaged in the morning; best personal reference. Fraulein, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown-up children; first-class references. L. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated young German girl as nursery governess in American family; speaks French and little English; plays piano. 213 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends her nursery governess. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. F. H. Stevens, 225 West 125th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French girl for nursery governess; good sewing and good references. 157 West 26th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By Welsh Protestant as housemaid and do plain sewing; city reference. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork; willing and obliging. Call, to-morrow, at 726 8th Av.; ring first bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, honest young girl to do general housework or other work; $10 or $12. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock to-day, 107 East 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl; general housework; city reference. 410 West 56th St., care of Mrs. Dunleavy.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class French lady's maid; by Parisian girl speaking English thoroughly; competent in her duties; good seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mademoiselle, 260 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; good dressmaker, hairdresser, traveler, and packer; speaking French, German, and English; first-class references. E. B., care of Mrs. Boeri, 123 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands dressmaking; good hairdresser; thoroughly competent to fill a first-class place; city reference. 822 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman as maid and seamstress; all kinds sewing, hand or machine; best references. 151 West 85th St., present employer's; lady can be seen until 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged French Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent packer; accustomed to travel; obliging; best city reference. Juliette, 160 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady, speaking no English; very good seamstress and teacher; would like to sleep home. Simon, 106 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid; or to take care of invalid; willing to travel or live in country; best of reference. 54 West 21st St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a competent person as maid to elderly lady or growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork or other light duties. Apply, for two days, at 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By experienced German person, to grown children or elderly lady; would assist with household duties; city or country; best city reference. G. S., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young girl as maid and seamstress or care growing children; first-class city reference. 125 West 60th St.; ring Clayton's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as laundress; take ladies' washing or a small family's washing by the week; best of reference. H. Burns, 128 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork; private family; city reference. 329 East 43d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress; is an excellent shirt ironer; private family; city or country; best reference. 186 West 52d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress and assist with chamberwork if required; best city references. 522 East 84th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in small family; city or country; first-class city reference. 136 East 17th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day in private family or take washing home; best city reference. 147 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. S., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; personal city references. 742 3d Av. G. W. M.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; excellent laundress; best city reference. M. H., 259 East 48th St., care Lyons.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 101 East 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young American girl, age 20, speaks French and English correctly, qualified to give French and piano lessons to young girls, as nurse; references, Sister Superior, St. Cecilia Academy, 116 East 106th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; take full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as competent nurse for child or growing children; disengaged 7th; best reference; only good families. R. M., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a North German Protestant nurse and first-class seamstress; to one child; best city reference; wages, $22. 146 West 52d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a competent, educated North German as nurse to one or two children; plain sewing; best city reference. L. M., 1,935 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; six years' best city reference. 5 East 65th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a competent parlormaid and to assist the butler, or as chambermaid; best city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as thoroughly-competent seamstress and chambermaid, or to care for growing children; highly recommended by last employer. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID or NURSE.—By a competent seamstress and maid or nurse to grown children; understands dressmaking; experience in sickness; good reference. 303 East 69th St., fifth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as seamstress; willing to assist in light work or care of grown children; good city references. A. J., Box 154 Blythebourne, L. I.

SEAMSTRESS.—Swedish; excellent character and ability; will do all kinds of hand sewing in families most reasonably. 239 West 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By North German as seamstress and maid; is a good dressmaker. 174 East 63d St., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German as seamstress and dressmaker. 174 East 62d St., third floor.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as waitress in small private family; competent and reliable; city references. 201 East 74th St., Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; wages, $20; present employer can be seen. A. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 338 West 49th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—All kinds of washing taken home; first-class reference; send postal. Mrs. Strand, 68 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; cashier or office worker; best references. B. C. O., 152 6th Av.

FRENCH GIRL, SPEAKS GERMAN AND ENGLISH, in store. Call Thursday, A. P., care of Mrs. Durand, 254 West 33d St.

KITCHEN GIRL.—By a neat German girl as kitchen girl in a large private house. 885 Park Av., janitor.

SEWING and REPAIRING

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Very Light and Prices Easier.

TRADING MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull — Provisions Easy— Cotton Steady — Coffee Lower.

There was a very irregular market for grain, and the tendency was to easier prices owing to the weakness at the West and easier cable news, although the stocks in store showed a decrease; local dealers were rather free sellers, and the chief business was in switching and scalping, with the close steady at a small decline. Provisions were rather quiet, and a shade easier, with free offerings by packers. Cotton lost a few points and closed dull, with receipts free. Coffee followed Europe and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	56½@	..	56¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	46¼@	46½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33 @	34
Flour, straight Spring	$3.10 @	$3.25
Flour, straight, Winter	2.65 @	2.80
Cotton, middling uplands	5⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	11.25 @	11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.70 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21 @	24
Sugar, granulated	3 13-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	11¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¼@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	.. @	9.80
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were very dull and rather irregular, with the trading chiefly for local account and the way of switching and scalping. The opening was at a decline of ¼c, as following the West and on easier cables, but prices rallied ¼@½c on a decrease in stocks and lighter receipts at the West, with a decrease of 1,400,000 bushels in the amount on passage and firmer late cables, with the close steady at ⅛@¼c loss for the day. Spot was ½c lower and in light demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, at Boston for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at ½c over May price, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 1½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10¼c over May, free on board, afloat ....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 57⅝c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 68⅜c; No. 1 Northern, in store, 66⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 60⅜c. Clearances, hence, 40,140 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,442 bushels....Receipts, 25,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 77,431 bushels; in the interior, 140,539 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 545,695 bushels, or 8,884,704 bushels, against 9,430,399 bushels; contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 2,019,746 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,289,000 bushels, or to 83,376,000 bushels, against 79,893,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼@⅜c with the West, increased visible, lower cables, local realizing, and expected heavier receipts, with the close steady and trading very dull. Spot was a shade easier and very dull. Sales, 22,000 bushels, including, for export, 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, (so called,) at ⅞c over May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 45½c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 48c, delivered.... Receipts, 42,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 79,386 bushels; in the interior, 100,427 bushels....Clearances hence, 38,250 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 44,505 bushels.....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 14,085 bushels, or to 652,847 bushels, (123,428 bushels No. 2 corn and 222,065 bushels steamer mixed.....The visible supply shows an increase of 66,000 bushels, or to 12,720,000 bushels, against 15,352,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were without special feature, and closed steady at unchanged prices @ ⅝c decline, as following corn and the West. Spot were dull and steady at unchanged prices.....Sales, 51,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 35¾@36c for 12,000 bushels; clipped, 36½c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34½c; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 36@40¼c for 39,000 bushels.... Receipts, 21,000 bushels; exports, 168 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 95,175 bushels, or to 1,018,525 bushels, (116,791 bushels No. 2 white and 350,210 bushels No. 2).....The visible supply shows a decrease of 299,000 bushels, or to 7,683,000 bushels, against 4,068,000 bushels same day, last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	....	....	@....	56½
March	20,000	57	1-16@57¼	57⅛
May	1,065,000	57	11-16@58 3-16	57⅝
June	....	....	@....	58⅛
July	80,000	58¾	@58⅝	58¼
August	20,000	58⅝	@58⅝	58⅜
Total	1,185,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	10,000	46¼@46⅝		46⅜
May	320,000	46⅞@47¼		46⅞
July	20,000	47¼@47⅝		47⅛
Total	350,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
February	10,000	32¾@....		32¾
March	....	....	@....	....
May	50,000	32⅜@32½		32⅜
No. 2 white—				
February	....	....	@....	35½
March	....	....	@....	35¾
Total	60,000			

FLOUR—There was a little more business, but chiefly in small lots, with prices showing but little change, although quoted weak. Sales, 11,050 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, 300 bbls Winter clear at $2.40@$2.60, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.25@$2.30, 450 bbls Winter straights at $2.70@$2.75, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.200$2.25, 4,000 bbls City Mill patents at $4.05@$4.15, 2,125 bbls do clears at $3.35, and 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50.....Arrivals, 9,664 bbls and 9,290 sacks; exports, 4,128 bbls and 22,164 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 31,402 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@....	Nominal.
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	$2.10@2.15
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.15@ 2.25
No. 1	2.15@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.30
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.60	2.65@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.65@ 2.80
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.00
Special brands	2.70@ 2.81	2.90@ 3.15
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.35
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.10
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	....@....	....@ 3.35
City No. 2	....@....	2.40@ 2.50
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.30
City fine	....@....	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.25@ ....
No. 1	2.10@2.20	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.55@$2.80; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and steady. We quote: Flour at $1.60 asked, on spot, and $1.50 bid, to arrive; 53@55c for Japanese grain; silver, 50@52c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.80; granulated yellow meal, $2.60@$2.80; white, do, $2.80@$2.95; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 85c; coarse meal, 88@90c for Western and 93c for city; yellow, $1.08; white, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and nominal. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4@$4.35; cut, $4.40@$4.75; ground, $4@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c delivered, in carlots, and 56@57c for boat loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 64@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85@87½c. Oilmeal, $23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive Cottonmeal, $15@$17, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra. Screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is not enough business in clover to steady prices. Nominal figures are 9c for No. 1 and 9¾c for fancy. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There is a feeble inquiry from shippers for off grade yellow at 25½c, but not much is offered at that price. There were 100 bbls sold at 25½c and 100 bbls at 25¾c. For prime yellow, while 26½c is asked, 26c would buy in few lots; they are neglected. The receipts here were moderate, or only 700 bbls, and the accumulations are light. The South is against crowding this market with supplies at its current prices. Crude, in barrels, shows 22c as the best bid, and 150 bbls obtained at that; some parties ask 22½c; white is at 30@30½c; crude, in bulk, is quiet; nothing over 18c (mill price) would be paid by this market. The South is not having much business either here or at the West, but does not urge trading. COCOANUT OIL is quiet; Ceylon at 5.12@5.20c. Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand; city quoted at 56c and State at 54@55c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is quiet; quoted at 53@54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—Oil, opened and lowest, 101¼; highest and closed, 102½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather easy most of the day, and the close shows a loss of 10c for pork, 3 points on lard and 2 points on ribs. There was not much done either here or at the West, although at the latter point the packers were sellers. There was increased demand here for cash lard, but at 5 points under quotations. The receipts of hogs were not large, but the dull tone of trade and easier prices for grain brought about the desire to sell. Exports from Atlantic ports for last week were: 5,831 bbls pork, 14,246 428 lb lard, and 11,147,940 lb meats. Same time last year, 3,270 bbls pork, 12,568,238 lb lard, and 7,743,585 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week, 3,900 bbls pork, 8,421,974 lb lard, and 11,812,409 lb meats. Same time last year, 2,981 bbls pork, 9,054,135 lb lard, 8,251,860 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy and quiet, more especially for other than cash lots. Exporters were bidding but 5c under asking prices. Sale of 85 tcs cash at 6.70c, closing at 6.70c bid. Also sale of 1,500 tcs, cost and freight, (future deliveries), for local consumption, on private terms. City steam is firm at 6.37½c. Sales of 175 tcs. Options, no sale; February closed at 6.75c, asked. May closed at 6.90c nominal. Refined is taken up moderately, with sales of 750 tcs for Continent on private terms; quoted at 7.35c; South America at 7.60c, compound at 5@5¼c. The West closed at 6.42c asked for February, 6.55@ 6.57c for May, closing at 6.57c.

PORK—Exporters are light buyers at steady prices, with 100 bbls mess taken up. The West was down 10 points, closing at $9.65 for February, while May was at $9.87 @$9.92, closing at $9.90 bid. Prices here are: Mess, new, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $12.75@$15.

BACON was slow and 5 points lower. At the West, February closed at 4.97c, asked, and May at 5.17@5.20c, closing at 5.17c bid.

BEEF—Trading is slack, with prices generally steady, and unchanged. Packet, $8.50 @$9; in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.25 @$7.75; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS are dull and easy. Quoted prices are $18 here and $15 at the West.

CUTMEATS—Trading was light and in small lots, with prices generally steady and unchanged. City-pickled hams, 7¼@8c; do, shoulders, 4½@4¾c; 10-lb bellies, 5⅝@5¾c; 12-lb do, 5¼@5⅜c; clear bellies, boxed, 5⅞c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 7¾@7⅞c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c for 16 lb, and pickled shoulders, tierced, 5⅝@5½c; green shoulders at 4¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are offered lower. Trading is fairly active. Receipts at the West, 58,520 head; same time last year, 42,627 head. Chicago—Exports to-day, 25,000 head; receipts, 41,000 head; choice grades active; firm; others slow to 5c lower; $3.20@ $4.30; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,314 head; active; strong to 5c higher; $3.50@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,219 head; steady; $3.70@$4.05. Omaha—Receipts, 1,502 head; best strong; others slow; easier; $3.40@$3.90. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.10@$4.45. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.60@$4. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.10@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 500 head; steady; $3.90@ $4.15. Quotations here are 5¼c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 5¾@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Bidding on city is not better than 4¼c, at which price there is an indisposition to sell. Australian is at 4⅞@5c. Country is slow and unchanged, with 4⅜@ 4¾c quoted.

STEARINE—Lard Stearine—Western is scarce and nominal, while city is about 8¼c. There has been a large business for export for future deliveries. Oleostearine is steady and unchanged; further sales of 100,000 lb for the West at 6¾c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very slow and generally easy all day, with the trading chiefly in a scalping way and prices 3@5 points lower, while Liverpool was ½@1 point down. Port receipts continue free, with estimates for the week at 170,000 bales. Spot were dull and unchanged, with sales of 56 bales to spinners and 100 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	5⅞
Middling upland	5⅞

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Cotton Association Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	5.37@5.38	5.38	5.38	100
March	5.41@5.42	5.46	5.41	10,800
April	5.44@5.45	5.50	5.45	3,000
May	5.49@5.50	5.54	5.49	37,900
June	5.52@5.53	5.58	5.52	12,500
July	5.56@5.57	5.61	5.56	3,800
August	5.60@5.61	5.66	5.60	6,500
September	5.65@5.66	5.66	5.65	1,000
October	5.70@	5.74	5.70	1,500
November	....@....	....	....	....
December	....@....	....	....	....
January	....@....	....	....	....
Total				77,400

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1895.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3863	7975	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	9893	16111	..	..	..	..
Mobile	590	556	..	..	..	..
Savannah	3001	1439	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1670	554	..	..	..	..
Wil'ton	144	141	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	1253	938	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	1547	..	..	..	..
Boston	171	219	..	..	..	..
Phila	849	57	..	..	..	..
W. Point	1063	898	..	..	..	..
N. News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
P't Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	22797	31435				
This day last w'k	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408
This day last y'r	14247	24384	20215	6746	13403	14746

COFFEE.

CONTRACTS were rather easy, as following the cables, while trading was only moderate, and entirely on local account. The close was barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Havre was steady at ¼@¾f decline, and Hamburg steady at ½@ ¾ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was steady, but dull, at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8, without sales....Option Sales—Opening (all without sales....11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.15c; October, 250 bags at 14.20c; December, 750 bags at 14.25c; total, 1,750 bags.

Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 14.45c, 2,000 bags at 14.50c, 1,500 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.45c; May, 1,000 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.20c; September, 500 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.20c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.25c; November, 250 bags at 14.10c; December, 500 bags at 14.25c; total, 8,500 bags; total for day, 10,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	....@....	....@....
February	14.40@14.55	16.40@16.45
March	14.45@14.50	16.10@16.15
April	14.25@14.35	15.85@15.90
May	14.20@14.25	15.70@15.75
June	14.15@14.25	15.40@15.45
July	14.15@14.25	15.10@15.20
August	14.15@14.25	14.85@14.95
September	14.15@14.20	14.65@14.75
October	14.20@14.25	14.30@14.40
November	14.10@14.15	14.05@14.20
December	14.20@14.25	13.95@14.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	198,172
Arrivals—Steamship Dalton	30,888
Total	289,360
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	3,797
Total stock in New-York to-day	225,563
Total stock in Baltimore	4,090
Arrivals—Bark Julia Rollins	6,236
Total	10,326
Deliveries Saturday	15
	10,311
Total stock in New-Orleans	22,516
Arrivals	....
Total	22,516
Deliveries Saturday	821—21,695
Total stock in other ports	....
	32,006
Total stock in United States	257,569
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 2	88,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 2	33,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail Feb. 2	111,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 24	10,000
	242,000
Total	499,569
Same time 1894	508,842

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼c

Difference between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	2.00 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, int'r	25¼@26	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do. washed	19¾@21¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do. washed	19½@21¼
Mocha	26½@27½	Sanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do. washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Fair to good	19½@19½	Do. white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18½@19¾	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½		

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair and full prices obtained, with supplies moderate.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	13 @13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	34@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, jobbing	25@28
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal.	Puerto Rico	26@35

RICE—The business is mainly in small lots, with prices firm for all grades.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice Flour	2⅜@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.08@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	6¾@7		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand for the day, with prices firm and unchanged. Refined was easier, but not quotably lower, on a light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2¾c
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2½c
Centrifugal, 96° test	3⅛c

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1" per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cutloaf	4	1-16@4⅝	
Crushed	4	7-16@4⅝	
Powdered	4	1-16@4¼	
Coarse granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Fine granulated	3	13-16@4	
Extra fine granulated	3	15-16@4⅛	
Con. granulated	4	1-16@4¼	
Cubes	4	1-16@4¼	
XXXX powdered	4	5-16@4½	
Mold A	4	5-16@4½	
Diamond A	3	13-16@4	
Confectioners' A	3	11-16@3¾	
Columbia A	3	9-16@3¾	
Windsor A	3	9-16@3¾	
Ridgewood	3	9-16@3¾	
Phoenix A	3	9-16@3¾	
Empire A	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 1	3¾	7-16@3⅞	
No. 7	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 8	3¼	@3 7-16	
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜	
No. 10	3⅛	@3 5-16	
No. 12	3	1-16@3⅛	
No. 13 (net)	2⅞	@3 3-16	
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Sellers have been unable to find new outlets for any considerable quantity of stock, and the general market continues very dull. Jobbers are able to buy small lots of marrow easily at $2.35, and best Canadian medium seldom exceed $1.82½. The relative scarcity of pea makes firm holding of such. Some confidence is felt in red kidney, but there is an absence of important demand at present. Buyers are still in search of low grade foreign beans, and anything to be had below $1.70 sells pretty well; the better grades are slow. We quote for choice quality: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.30@$2.35; do, medium, $1.82½; do, pea, $1.85; do, white kidney, $2.40; do, red kidney, $1.95@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.15; do, Lima, California, $2.80@$2.85; do, foreign, pea, $1.60@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, $1.60@$1.75; green peas, bbls, $1.05; do, bags, $1@$1.02½; do, Scotch, $1.07½@$1.10.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate, but the accumulations are sufficiently liberal to keep prices on an easy basis, except Western creamery, however, showing up fairly steady. Demand generally is of a limited character.

STATE.

Creamery, Fall-made	14	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18	@16
Dairy, half-firkins tubs, firsts	14	@13
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	12	@13
Dairy, tubs, thirds	10	@11
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	17	@17½
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	12	@14
Dairy, firkins, extra	16	@17
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@14

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	24	@..
Creamery, firsts	21	@22
Creamery, seconds	18	@20
Creamery, thirds	14	@16
Creamery, June, extra	19	@20
Creamery, June, poor to choice	11	@17
Imitation creamery, firsts	16	@18
Imitation creamery, seconds	10	@12
Dairy, firsts	14	@15
Dairy, thirds to seconds	10	@11
Factory, June, Baltimore, or Newport News to Colon, $2; a Norwegian steamer, 484 tons, time charter, hence to the West Indies, £400, and back from Haiti to New-York or Chester, logwood, £375; a British bark, lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, for orders, $11 to Buenos Ayres, or $12 to Rosario, $2 form; a bark, lumber, Mobile to Montevideo, for orders, $10 to Montevideo, or $10.50 to Buenos Ayres; a schooner, phosphate, Coneatable Island to New-York or Cartaret, $2; a schooner, sugar, San Domingo City to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, not east of New-York, $2.50 and port charges; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville, current rates; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Port Tampa, lump sum, and Pensacola to Fall River, lumber, private terms; a schooner, lumber, Palatka to New-York, $5, and St. John's River towage; a schooner, forty-four-foot ties, Brunswick to Philadelphia, 14½c; a schooner, forty-four-foot ties, Satilla to Philadelphia, 15c; a schooner, forty-four-foot ties, Savannah to Philadelphia, 13¾c if 75,000 feet, per day, or 13½c if 100,000 feet, per day; a British schooner, coal, Port Johnston to Halifax, $1.50; a schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Salem, 85c.		
Factory, held, firkins, thirds to firsts	10	@11
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	13	@14
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	11	@..
Factory, seconds	9	@10
Factory, thirds	8	@ 9
Rolls, choice	13	@14
Rolls, poor to fair	8	@12

CHEESE—A continued light trade, with prices quite steady for the better grades.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, fcy.	11¼	@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10¾	@11
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾	@10⅝
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	9	@ 9¾
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@11¾
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	9¾	@11¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	8¼	@ 9
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6	@ 8
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@ 7½
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3	@ 4
Pennsylvania, skims	1½	@ 1¾

EGGS—Wintry weather West and expectations of continued light receipts give a firm market, with a further advance in prices. Demand is moderate and largely speculative.

State and Pennsylvania	27½	@28
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	27	@..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	26	@26½
Western, refrigerators	19	@22
Western, early packed, defective, case	$3.50	@$5.50
Limed	18	@20

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in good demand and firm. Grapes dull. Cranberries held firmly. Florida oranges dull and irregular. Fancy lots do not move well at the prices asked, and poor lots are hard to move at any price. We quote: Apples, Greening, per barrel, $3@$4; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $2.75@$3.75; do, Spitz, $3@ $5.50; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 10@18c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per barrel, $9@$14; do, Jersey, per crate, $3@$3.75; oranges, Florida, unfrozen, per box, $2.50@$4.50; grape fruit, do, $3@$4.50; tangerines, do, $2.50@$4; mandarins, $2@$3; frosted fruit, 25c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Of the reported receipts, 4,296 pks were Pacific coast fruit. Peaches are held fairly firm, and apricots are steady, but prunes are in large supply and urged to sale at easy prices. The movement in evaporated apples is only fair, but stocks here are moderate, country advices quite firm, and there is rather a confident holding. Chops and cores and skins unchanged. Raspberries quieter, but in light supply and steady; no business has been done on this turn above 20c, and not much at that. Other small fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7¾@8¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7½c; do, common to good, 5@6½c; do, sun dried, 5@6c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 20c; do, sun dried, 18c. Cherries, 12@13c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Plums—State, 5@5½c. Apricots, 7@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12 @16c; do, unpeeled, 7@10c. Prunes, 3¼@10c.

GAME—Snipe and plover would sell well, but we see none. Wild ducks about steady; supply light, and of irregular quality. We quote: Wild ducks, canvas, per pair, 81 @$2.50; do, red head, 50c@$1.75; do, mallard, 40@90c; do, common kinds, 20@40c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE—Four cars came in to-day. Advices indicate light supplies for the week, and jobbers took hold of the stock quite freely, paying higher prices for fowls, chickens, and turkeys. Ducks firm, but geese are slow and no more than steady. We quote: Fowls, per pound, 9@ 9½c; chickens, 8c; old roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@$1; geese, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—Receipts moderate and invoices generally light. Turkeys are firm and tend slightly in sellers' favor. Soft-meated chickens hard to find, and would bring a premium, while quotation is full high for the goods generally on hand. Fowls held firmly and holders trying to reach 9½c for prime Western, but demand light and the price is not fully established as yet. Other kinds generally unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, hens, per pound, 11¾@12c; do, young toms, 9@10c; do, old toms, 7½@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, 8@10c; fowls, Jersey, 9@10c; do, Western, 8@9c; ducks, 10@15c; geese, Western, 8@9c; capons, Philadelphia, 15@20c; do, Western, 10@17c; squabs, per dozen, $2.25@$3.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes well sustained on domestic; foreign dull. Kale and spinach in good demand for prime. Choice onions firm and fairly active.

Celery, fancy Michigan, large, per dozen roots	40@	60
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, per dozen roots	20@	35
Onions, white, large, per bbl	$4.00@	$9.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@	2.12
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@	2.25
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.75@	2.12
Onions, State and Western, yellow	1.50@	2.00
Spinach, per bbl	2.00@	3.00
Turnips, per bbl	65@	70
Kale, per bbl	1.00@	..
Tomatoes, per crate	*2.50@	4.00

POTATOES.

Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	$1.50@	$1.62
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Uneasiness Over the Delay of the Government Bond Issue.

RECOVERY FOLLOWS EARLY WEAKNESS

Decline in Union Pacific on the Defeat of the Reilly Bill—Mr. Greenhut Ousted from the Distillers' Receivership.

Delay in announcing the proposed issue of Government bonds gave rise to some uneasiness in Stock Exchange circles, and the market was somewhat irregular in the early trading yesterday in consequence. Foreign brokers sold Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, and Union Pacific at the opening, but with the exception of the trading in the last named stock it was generally believed that the movement was instigated from this side with the idea of checking the improvement and enabling the covering of short contracts. Union Pacific was sold on the defeat of the Reilly bill on Saturday, and it broke sharply, although it recovered a part of its loss later in the day. Its net loss was 1½ points. Louisville declined to 61⅞, but closed at 63⅜, the best price of the day, and a net gain of ½.

St. Paul's earnings for the fourth week in January showed a decrease of $80,000, but the fact had little influence on the stock, which closed ⅛ higher, at 56⅞. The other Grangers after early weakness recovered more than their losses and closed fractionally higher. Rock Island moved within 1⅛ points, and closed at 63¾, a net loss of ⅛. Manhattan gained 1⅜ points, and closed at its best price of the day. There was fair activity in Columbus and Hocking Valley, and at the close it was ½ higher than on Saturday.

The industrials were the leaders in point of activity. Sugar was particularly strong in the afternoon and scored a net gain of 1⅞ points, Chicago Gas was inclined to weakness, although it recovered slightly with the rest of the market in the afternoon. It closed ⅜ down. General Electric sold between 28¼ and 30, closing at the high figures, which were the same as on Saturday. Lead was weak and although it regained a point its closing price was ¾ below Saturday's final price.

Much interest centred in Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and it was strong. The action of Judge Grosscup of Chicago in removing Mr. Greenhut from the receivership was favorably commented on in all quarters. The new receivers are men of probity, and it will not be long before the exact condition of the property is laid bare to the stockholders. The protective committee has been aggressive and has accomplished much in a short time. The immediate reorganization of the property is contemplated and it seems to be pretty well assured that the receivership will not be unnecessarily prolonged.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good demand, but the supply was limited. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@5 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was inactive. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 4½@7 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $71,879,882, and balances $4,539,159. The Sub-Treasury debt balance was $346,969.

In London call money was ½ per cent., short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was irregular, but was firmer toward the close. Posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20; telegraphic, 25. Boston—25c discount. Chicago—40c premium. St. Louis—90c premium; offered at 100c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 60½ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 60¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 48½c.

In London, bar silver sold at 27 9-16 per ounce.

The exports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $26,450,926, and the imports for the same period $561,817. The net exports, therefore, have been $25,889,109.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar, Ref. 1⅞
American Sugar, Ref., pf. 1
Chicago & Northwest ..... ¾
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev. 1
Distilling & Cattle Feeding ..... ¾
Manhattan Con. 1⅜

DECLINED.

American Tobacco ..... ¾
Bay State Gas ..... ⅞
Chicago Gas ..... ⅞
Lake Shore ..... ⅞
National Lead ..... ¾
Union Pacific 1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. ..... ¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col. Coal & Iron 6s 1
Lehigh & W. B. cn. as. 1
New-York, New-Haven & Hart. deb. cfs. 1¾
Reading 3d pf. inc. 1¼
St. Paul, M. & M. 1st M. C. 5s 1
Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s 1
Central Pacific 1st, 1896 3
El. Lex. & B. S. 1st 1
Equitable Gas, Chicago, 1st 1
Erie 2d cn. cfs. 1½
Green Bay inc. 1
Kansas Pacific Con. 1
New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st 1¼
Rio Grande & Western 1st 1
St. Louis & S. F. cn. 4s 1
St. Paul Con. 7s 1
U. P., D. & G. 5s 1½

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s declined 1, and the 5s, registered, ⅛. The 5s, coupon, advanced ¼. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 110⅜, seller, 10, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	96	..
4s, r.	110	111
4s, c.	110	111
5s, r.	114½	115
5s, c.	114½	114¾
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	111⅝

In State securities, $500 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20	20¾	20	20	20	20¼	75
American Cotton Oil pf.	64	64	64	64	64	65½	285
American Express	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	100	111	10
*American Sugar Refining	91⅝	93⅜	91¼	93⅜	93½	93⅝	38,217
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	92	92	92	92	93	333
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	92	93½	50
*American Tobacco	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼	95½	96	181
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝	671
*Bay State Gas	20½	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	20⅛	20⅝	925
Canada Southern	49½	49½	49	49	48¾	49	410
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	17	17	17¼	1,225
Chicago Gas	76	76	74⅜	75⅛	75⅜	75½	23,050
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅜	97⅝	96⅜	97½	97¼	97½	2,160
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	144	180
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71⅜	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜	72¼	72⅝	2,760
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38¼	38	38¼	38	38¼	315
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	86	86	86	86	84	90	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	56¼	57⅛	56¼	56⅞	56⅝	57	16,640
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¼	63⅜	62½	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	8,180
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	6	6	6	6	5¾	..	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	19¼	20⅛	19¼	20	19⅞	20	6,721
Consolidated Gas Company	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	127	128	210
Delaware & Hudson	130	130⅝	129	129½	129¾	130¾	1,156
Denver & Rio Grande	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	35	35⅛	600
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	14,978
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	97	101	100
General Electric	29½	30	28¼	30	29⅞	30½	19,315
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	2¼	100
Illinois Central	89½	89½	89½	89½	88	90	10
International Con. & Insur.	31	31	30½	30½	30	32	126
Laclede Gas	25⅜	25⅞	25½	25½	25	25½	700
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	70	70½	119
Lake Shore	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137¾	138½	255
Long Island	84	84	84	84	84½	88	30
*Long Island Traction	103⅜	103⅜	104	104¼	104¼	104⅝	402
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	53⅜	51⅞	53⅜	53¼	53¼	11,245
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	21¾	22⅛	21⅜	22½	22	24	800
Manhattan Consolidated	108	109⅜	108	109¾	109⅝	109¾	2,405
Missouri Pacific	22	22	22	22	22¼	23¾	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	14½	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	23	105
Morris & Essex	160	160	160	160	..	..	6
*National Lead Company	32	32½	30¼	31¼	31	31¼	6,380
*National Lead Company pf.	82	82⅝	82	82¾	82	82¾	880
New-Jersey Central	88	89½	87⅜	89¼	89	89½	3,330
New-York Central	100	100	100	100	100	100⅛	100
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30½	31	600
New-York & New-Haven	196	196	196	196	196	198	118
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf.	66½	66¾	66¼	66½	65	70	10
New-York, L. E. & Western.	9¾	10⅛	9½	10⅛	10¼	10¼	3,900
New-York, Sus. & Western.	14	14	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	415
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	39½	40	520
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4¼	4	4	4	4¼	1,700
Norfolk & Western pf.	14	14	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	330
North American	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	4	300
Northern Pacific	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½	3	3¼	250
Northern Pacific pf.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16	16¼	31
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	16⅜	750
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	3	3	3	3	2½	3	300
Philadelphia & Reading	10¼	10¼	9¾	10	10	10⅛	1,600
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	17	100
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	48	20
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago sp.	150⅜	150⅜	150⅛	150⅜	150	..	16
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	155	155	155	155	156	218
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	90	90	90	90	85	100	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32¾	33	400
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	109¼	110½	109¼	110½	110½	112	230
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	108	112	2
Southern Pacific	17½	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅝	18¼	372
Southern Railway	10	10⅛	9¾	10	10	10⅜	1,725
Southern Railway pf.	32¾	32¾	32	32¼	32¼	32⅝	2,381
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	15	300
Texas Pacific	9	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅜	307
Union Pacific	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝	9	4,481
United States Cordage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5	5½	115
United States Cordage pf.	9	9	9	9	9	9⅜	101
United States Cordage gtd.	19	19	19	19	19	17½	20
United States Rubber	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	43	158
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	92	93½	10
*United States Leather pf.	63¾	63¾	62½	63¾	63	64	400
Wabash pf.	13¾	13¾	13½	13⅝	13⅝	14	200
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88½	87½	88½	88¼	88½	2,186
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10	10	10	9	10½	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	36	38	200

Total sales 189,566
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s 10,000 ..... 64½
5,000 ..... 64⅝
1,000s3 ..... 64½
2,000 ..... 64⅝
25,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64⅝
5,000 ..... 64½
10,000 ..... 64⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 5,000 18
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 4,000 109
Brooklyn City 1st 4,000 111
Buff, R & P G M 5s 3,000 97
Can South 1st Gtd 2,000 111
5,000s10F 110¾
Canada Southern 2d 8,000 ..... 105¾
Cent of N J Gen 5s 1,000 ..... 111⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 100
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 14,000 ..... 104¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000 73
1,000 ..... 73¼
2,000 ..... 73½
20,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73¼
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 1,000 ..... 118½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 119
4,000 ..... 118¾
Chi, B & Q Deb 5s 4,000 100
1,000 ..... 100¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 4,000 97
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 8,000 40
1,000 ..... 39¾
4,000 ..... 39½
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 5,000s20F 108½
Coupon Gold 7s 2,000 ..... 122½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 3,000 101
2,000 ..... 101¼
15,000 ..... 100⅞
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000 91
Chi, St P & M 1st 500 127
Clev, C, C & St Louis St Louis Div 4s 3,000 90
Cleve & Canton 1st 5,000 82
C, C, C & Ind 1st 1,000 113
Col Coal & Iron 6s 10,000 104
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 80
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 6s 4,000 104
E T, V & G Div 5s 4,000 110
2,000 109
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 107¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 ..... 97½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi 1st 8,000 95
Ft Worth & D C 1st 10,000 70
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 16,000 90
G Bay, W & St P Inc 5,000 ..... 3½
5,000 3
18,000 ..... 3¼
10,000 3
5,000 ..... 3¼
20,000 3
Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000 70
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 2,000 105
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s 6,000 83
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 4,000 92
L S & M So 1st Reg 2,000 ..... 116⅞
L S & M So 2d Coup 1,000 ..... 123½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 10,000 ..... 100½
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented 3,000 106
Long Island G M 4s 1,000 96
Long Isl Ferry 4½s 5,000 98
Louis, Ev & St Louis Consol 1st 5s 1,000 26
L, N A & Chi Cons 1,000 ..... 95¼
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 70½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 1,000 119
Mil & Madison 1st 4,000 ..... 115½
Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Ext 4,000 ..... 119½
Mil & St Paul Con 1,000 125
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 2,000 ..... 110½
1,000 ..... 110½
South Minn Div 1st 6s 1,000b3 117
Terminal 5s 4,000s20F 108⅝
8,000 109
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 9,000 ..... 79⅞
14,000 80
1,000 ..... 79⅞
1,000 80
1,000 ..... 79⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 10,000 ..... 44¾
1,000 ..... 44½
M, K & T of Texas 5s 1,000 ..... 74½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 ..... 83¾
5,000 83
Mob & O Gen Mtge 6,000 64
N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000 122
N Y Cent Deb 5s 12,000s20F 107⅝
N Y Cent Deb 4s 2,000 103
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 11,000 ..... 101½
N Y, L E & W West New 2d Consol D, M & Co Certs 10,000 60
5,000 ..... 60½
2,000 60
8,000 ..... 60½
10,000 61
10,000 60
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 1,000 139
14,000 ..... 139½
2,000 ..... 139¾
N Y, O & W Con 5s 3,000 ..... 110⅜
500 110
2,000 ..... 110⅜
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 15,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 89¾
Norfolk & Western New River 1st 3,000 95
North Missouri 1st 1,000 ..... 101¾
Nor Pac Cons 5s 1,000 ..... 24¾
Nor Pac of Cal 5s 7,000 ..... 91⅜
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 ..... 93¼
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 2,000 52
5,000 ..... 52¼
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts 5,000 ..... 88½
5,000 88
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000 101
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s 5,000 90
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 21
2d Pref Inc 11,000 ..... 11½
5,000 12
3d Pref Inc 10,000 8
Rio Grande West 1st 1,000 64
Rome & W Consol 1,000 ..... 117¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000 ..... 77½
St L & S Fr G M 6s 2,000 103
2,000 ..... 103½
St L & S Fr Con 4s 5,000 ..... 51½
St Louis S W 1st 5,000 ..... 63¾
St Louis S W 2d Inc 6,000 ..... 17⅜
5,000 ..... 17⅞
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s 4,000 100
2,000 100
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 97½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 4,000 90
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 86¼
7,000 86
10,000 ..... 86¼
1,000 86
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 84¾
10,000 85
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000 ..... 23¼
Third Avenue 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 118¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 3,000 60
Union Pac 1st, 1899 2,000 104
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 2,000 ..... 97½
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 5,000 36
Wabash R R 2d 1,000 ..... 66¾

Total sales $735,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	141	145
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	35½	38½
American Coal	95	..
American District Telegraph	..	48
American Tobacco pf.	107	108
Atlantic & Pacific	..	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	63	64
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4½	6½
B. & So. Illinois pf.	135	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	18	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	48	..
Canadian Pacific	52¼	53
Cedar Falls & M.	4¾	5½
Central Pacific	12	13½
Central & South American Tel.	117½	122
Chicago & Alton	147	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	165	175
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	90	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	118	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	160
Colorado Fuel & Iron	..	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	75
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	5
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	60	65
Commercial Cable	130	..
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	160½	163
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
D. M. & Ft. D.	5½	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	22	32
*D. S. S. & A.	2½	4
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	7	9
Erie Tel. & Tel.	47⅝	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	35
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	45
Great Northern pf.	101	102
Green Bay & W. t. r.	1	1¼
Homestake	19	21
Iowa Central	6	6¾
Iowa Central pf.	20	22
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & L. M.	..	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	13	..
Laclede Gas pf.	84	86
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	16
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7	7½
L., St. L. & T.	1	4
Mahoning Coal Road	105	115
Mahoning Coal Road pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	1½	3
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican National cts.	..	2
Mexican Telegraph	179¼	190
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	27	30
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	45½	48½
Minnesota Iron	..	40
Mobile & Ohio	16¼	18½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	64	..
National Linseed Oil	17½	18
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	45	60
National Starch 2d pf.	21	35
New Central Coal	4	9
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13¼	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	26	30
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	21	23
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Ohio Southern	14	20
Oregon Improvement	10¾	12½
Oregon R. & N.	18	21
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	..	4½
Pacific Mail	..	21½
Pennsylvania Coal	300	330
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Pittsburg & Western pf.	28	30½
P., Ft. W. & Chicago	157	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Rens. & Sar.	181	..
R., W. & O.	114	115½
St. Louis Southwestern	..	4⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8½	8⅝
St. J. & G. I.	..	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
So. Cotton Oil	..	50½
Toledo & Ohio Central	40	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	70½	75
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	1⅜	2
Union Pacific, D. & G.	3½	3⅞
United States Express	42	44
Utica & B. R.	150	..
*United States Leather	9¼	10
Wabash	6¼	6½
Wells-Fargo Express	105	110
Wisconsin Central	2½	3¼
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	91⅝	93¾	91¼	93⅜	26,410
A., T. & S. F.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	20
Am. Tobacco	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Chicago Gas	76	76	74⅞	75⅛	10,320
C., R. I. & P.	63	63⅝	62½	63½	3,110
C., B. & Q.	71⅜	72½	71⅝	72½	3,200
C., M. & St. P.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅜	57	9,670
C. of N. J.	86¼	89½	87⅜	89¼	1,080
C. & N. W.	96⅜	97⅜	96⅜	97⅜	590
Del. & H.	130	130	130	130	100
D. & C. F.	9¾	10⅜	9½	9⅞	2,770
Gen. Elec.	29¼	30½	28½	29⅜	7,960
L. & N.	52⅝	53⅜	52	52⅜	4,970
Manhattan	109¼	109¾	109⅜	109⅞	180

Total sales 76,790

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d A.	18	18	18	18	$7,000
C. & N. P. 5s	40	40	40	40	5,000
C. & O. 4½s	73	73	73	73	9,000
Can. So. 2d	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2,500
M., K. & T. 1st	80	80	80	80	5,000

Total sales $46,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Or. Imp. 5s	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	4,000
O. & W. 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2,000
R. I., 5s, c.	101	101	101	101	2,000
So. Ry. 5s.	86	86	86	86	5,000
Wabash 2d	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	5,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., C. & V.	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	150
Cholar	.50	.50	.50	.50	150

Total sales 400

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Yellow Jack	.54	.54	.54	.54	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	52¾	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	278,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb.	94	99
American Bank Note	..	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	25	40
American Typefounders'	1	3
American Typefounders' pf.	21	25
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	180	195
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumping Boat Co.	8½	12
Barney & Smith pf. stock	91½	94
Barney & Smith Car common	17	18½
‡Barney & Smith Car Co. 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	68	72
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	95	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105	..
Brooklyn Elevated	9	11
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s.	67½	70
Brooklyn City Railroad	161½	162½
Brooklyn Gas Company	120	..
Brooklyn Traction	10	12¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	..	60
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	68	69
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South Am. Telegraph.	17½	120½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	115	..
Central Cross-Town	166	..
Central National Bank	..	122
Cent. Park, North & East River.	161	166
Central N. J. Land & Imp.	53	..
Central Trust Company	1000	1015
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s.	64	69
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock.	..	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	45	50
Columbus Street Railway stock.	46	49
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds.	20	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	125	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	66	70
Continental Trust	161	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	91	..
†Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94	..
†Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Bat.	155	157
East Tenn. (Cin. ext.) 5s	..	62
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	110½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	176	179
Equitable G. & F. Co. of Chi. 6s.	94	96
Eighth Avenue	310	..
†Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s, gtd.	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	690	725
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
Fourth National Bank	176	186
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55½	57½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	56	58
42d St. & Grand St. R. R.	322	..
Gallatin National Bank	305	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	105	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock.	107	..
Holland Trust stock	..	90
Hocking Valley Car Trust 6s.	90	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling com.	75	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	94	96½
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	104	106
Helena & Red Mt. R. R. 6s.	..	25
Herring-Hall-Marvin common.	7	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	34	39
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	136
Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s.	101¾	..
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock.	67	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s.	74½	76½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	105

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
Members of the New-York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
421 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government,
Railroad, and Street Railway Bonds.
Orders executed on Stock Exchanges in
New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Send letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY

JUNIOR SECURITIES
PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referring to our circular of Jan. 15, 1895, we urge the deposit of junior securities, including stock, with either of the depositaries named below, from whom copies of the circular may be obtained on application.

DEPOSITARIES:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New-York, 22 William St., N. Y.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
325 to 331 Chestnut St., Phila.
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
40 Lombard St., London, E. C.

Dated Jan. 29, 1895.

ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Chairman,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
DAVID G. LEGGET,
SIMON WORMSER,
EMANUEL LEHMAN.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel.
WM. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
C. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Equipment Five Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, dated July 17, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-two thousand five hundred and one 4-100 dollars, ($42,501.04.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th day of February, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

£ CHEQUES
OF THE CHECQUE BANK, LONDON.
For Travelers, for Remittances,
HAVE ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.
Fred W. Perry, Gen. Agt., 2 Wall St., N.Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

United States Mortgage Company,
Central Trust Company of New-York,
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company,

Offer for sale at 103 and accrued interest

$7,000,000

PURCHASE MONEY FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
OF THE

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.,

Part of a total authorized issue of **$17,500,000,** disposed of as follows:

There are held to acquire other properties	$1,825,000
There have been sold to former owners	5,500,000
There have been sold to other investors	3,175,000
There are now offered for subscription	7,000,000
	$17,500,000

The Officers and Directors of the Company will be as follows:

OFFICERS.

THOS. A. McINTYRE.....President.
DAVID DOWS, Jr.....First Vice President.
J. S. T. STRANAHAN.....Second Vice President.
WILLIAM A. NASH.....Treasurer.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN, President Atlantic Dock Co.
ALEXANDER E. ORR, David Dows & Co.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank.
GEO. H. SOUTHARD, President Franklin Trust Co.
SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr., McIntyre & Wardwell.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Woodruff's Stores.
THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, American Sugar Refining Co.
THOS. A. McINTYRE, McIntyre & Wardwell.
GEO. W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Co.
JAMES TIMPSON, Ass't Treas., The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
FRANCIS D. BEARD, Erie Basin Stores.
WILLIAM COVERLY, Henderson Brothers.
DAVID DOWS, Jr., Dows and Columbia Stores.

Trustee of the First Mortgage Bonds,
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New-York for the purpose of carrying on the business of storage, wharfage, warehousing, and the doing of all acts and things incidental to such business.

The authorized and issued Capital Stock of the Company is $12,500,000, consisting of

Preferred Series "A"	$2,500,000
Preferred Series "B"	5,000,000
Common Stock	5,000,000

It owns in fee the following well-known wharf properties in the City of Brooklyn:

Empire Stores	Frontage, 465 ft.
Fulton Stores	Frontage, 350 ft.
Martin's Stores	Frontage, 685 ft.
Watson Stores	Frontage, 278 ft.
Harbeck Stores	Frontage, 400 ft.
Watson Elevator	Frontage, 115 ft.
Robert Stores	Frontage, 330 ft.
Mediterranean Stores	Frontage, 280 ft.
Pierrepont Stores	Frontage, 440 ft.
Prentiss Stores	Frontage, 670 ft.
Woodruff Stores	Frontage, 372 ft.
Columbia Stores	Frontage, 216 ft.
Dows Stores	Frontage, 174 ft.
Union Transfer	Frontage, 535 ft.
Master's Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Nye & Commercial Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
McCormack Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Clinton Stores	Frontage, 500 ft.
Strahahan's Stores	Frontage on King St., 640 ft.
Laimbeer's Stores	Frontage, 470 ft.
Excelsior Stores	Frontage, 600 ft.
Finlay Stores (South Pier)	Frontage, 460 ft.
Finlay Stores (North Pier)	Frontage, 400 ft.
Pinto's Stores	Frontage, 490 ft.

Atlantic Dock Piers:

Atlantic Dock Co.—Outlying Property	Frontage, 200 ft.
German-American Stores	Frontage, 409 ft.
Merchant Stores	Frontage, 460 ft.
N. Y. Warehousing Co.'s Stores	Frontage, 450 ft.

It controls under leases the following properties:

Beard's Amity Street Stores, part fee	Frontage, 157 ft.
Franklin Stores	Frontage, 464 ft.
Beard's Erie Basin Stores	Frontage, 2,216 ft.

These properties comprise nearly the entire Brooklyn water front from Nesmith's Stores, above the Brooklyn Bridge, to and including the Erie Basin on Gowanus Bay, making a total frontage of 14,569 feet, or 2 3-4 miles.

VALUATION.

The following appraisals have been made, which include all the above-described property and additional property not acquired for which bonds have been withheld, as stated below:

Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, President Chamber of Commerce.....$27,300,000

Mr. Orr further states in his appraisal, that the value of the properties as a money-earning power would be increased twenty-five per cent. when concentrated under one intelligent management.

Mr. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.....$26,750,000

Mr. Joost states that the value of the properties would be enhanced at least fifteen per cent. by consolidation.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHAUNCEY, President D. & M. Chauncey Real Estate Company..$30,000,000

Certain properties having a total frontage of 615 feet, included in the foregoing appraisals, have not been acquired; and by agreement with the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company there have been withheld, upon the estimate and determination of

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President Title Guarantee and Trust Company;
WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank;
GEORGE W. YOUNG, President United States Mortgage Company,

bonds to the amount of $1,825,000.

CERTIFICATE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

Messrs. YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER, Public Accountants, have made careful examination of the books of various properties now consolidated, and have reported as follows:

"11 Pine Street, New-York, Jan. 29, 1895.

"GEO. W. YOUNG, Esq., President United States Mortgage Company, New-York:

"Dear Sir: We have made a careful examination of the operation of the properties which have been acquired by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and present detailed statements showing the net earnings, after payment of taxes and other expenses of operation, as follows:

1891	$1,343,338.82
1892	1,460,990.37
1893	1,569,638.05
1894	1,704,071.25
	$6,078,038.49

These figures show average net earnings per annum of.....$1,519,510.00
From which should be deducted:
Rents of leasehold properties..... 225,000.00

Which leaves a total net return of...$1,294,510.00
Deducting the interest on the $15,675,000.00 Bonds issued..... 783,750.00

There remain applicable to the accumulation of the surplus and for dividends on Capital Stock as provided in the Company's articles of association..... $510,760.00

We deem it proper to add that during the past year a number of improvements have been made in the way of new piers and storehouses, which, in our judgment, will increase the earnings at least $75,000 per year.

Some of the improvements during the past few years have been charged to expense or labor accounts by the various Companies, and if proper allowance were made for these, the above figures would be increased.

It is our further opinion that the saving in office expenses, under one management of these properties, would be $150,000 per year.

YALDEN, BROOKS & WALKER."

In addition to the figures certified to by the Accountants, the estimate of conservative men at present engaged in the storage business is that through the additional productive capacity of the several plants, due to a united management and control, the Company, while making to the patrons of these properties rates at least as reasonable as heretofore, will be able very materially to increase the previous earnings.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

The title to the property of the company has been guaranteed in the sum of **$20,000,000** by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New-York, and on each of the Warehouse Company's Bonds the Title Company has indorsed the following certificate:

"The Title Guarantee & Trust Company hereby certifies that it has examined the title of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company to the fee simple and leasehold premises covered by the mortgage described in this bond, and has issued its policy of title insurance for **$20,000,000,** insuring to the United States Mortgage Company as Trustee for the bondholders under said mortgage the title of said premises and the validity and genuineness of said mortgage, as by reference to said policy will more fully appear."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
By CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

The Company is prohibited, by its Articles of Incorporation, and by its By-Laws, from creating any subsequent mortgage debt in addition to that hereinbefore mentioned, except with the consent of ninety per cent. of record of all the issued Preferred Stock of each Series.

The Company has in addition to the foregoing property a working cash capital of....$500,000
In addition thereto, a surplus at the rate of at least one hundred thousand dollars per annum shall be accumulated until it amounts to....$500,000

Pending such accumulation no dividend can be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus equal to **$100,000** for each year it has existed. After such surplus of **$500,000** shall have been created, no dividend shall be paid on Common Stock unless after payment of the same the Company shall possess a surplus of or to the value of at least **$500,000.**

The organization of the Company and the validity of its First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock have been certified to and approved by counsel.

CERTIFICATES OF COUNSEL.

Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, as counsel for UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, the Trustee, have given the following certificate:

TO THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY:

We have examined the certificate of organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the organization of that Company, the bonds, mortgage, and capital stock of that Company.

In our opinion the Company is validly organized, and the bonds, mortgage, and stock of said Company are valid in inception and issue, and the bonds and mortgage are purchase-money bonds and mortgage.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON.

Messrs. Bowers & Sands and Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, as counsel for the Warehouse Company, have given the following certificate:

TO THE BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY:

We hereby advise you that the organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the issue of its securities are valid in law; that the holders of its capital stock will be legally secure in the rights and immunities set forth in the certificates thereof, and that the first mortgage bonds of said Company are secured by a purchase-money mortgage lien, as set forth in the mortgage securing the same.

BOWERS & SANDS,
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

We invite subscriptions to the foregoing bonds at 103 and accrued interest, payable as follows:

Five per cent. on application.
Balance on allotment.

Temporary receipts on payment of sums due on allotment will be given by the United States Mortgage Company, one of the undersigned, exchangeable for bonds as soon as the same are engraved and ready for delivery.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce any subscription, and to make allotments of less than the amounts subscribed for. Allotments will be made as soon as possible after subscription books shall have closed.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the moneys paid on application will be applied to the sums due on allotment. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Application will be made to list these securities on the New-York Stock Exchange.

APPLICATION MUST BE MADE UPON A FORM TO BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF EITHER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, WHERE COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE SECURED.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M., and will close at 3 P. M. on that day, or earlier if so determined.

The Franklin Trust Company is authorized to receive subscriptions in Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
59 Cedar Street, New-York.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,
65 Cedar Street, New-York.

Financial.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1895.

The following numbers of bonds of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1895, until and including July 31, 1895, on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.

356,	2836,	4240,	5589,
1652,	2884,	4390,	5592,
2117,	3355,	4536,	5601,
2196,	3378,	4643,	5751,
2407,	3389,	4645,	5923.
2774,	3781,	5082,	

COUPON BONDS.

559,	1413,	2755,	3056,
829,	1868,	2803,	3126,
944,	2356,	2823,	3262,
1222,	2538,	3055,	3885.
1402,			

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1895. Bonds not presented prior to August 1, 1895, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON, Jan. 2, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS FOR

NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

SECOND CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
FUNDED COUPON BONDS OF 1885,
AND INCOME BONDS.

Referring to our circular of Dec. 10, 1894, we hereby give notice to holders of our receipts as above, that same **must be presented at our offices on or before February 16th, 1895,** after which date we reserve to ourselves the right to decline to receive further assents.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New-York.
J. S. MORGAN & CO., London.

Meetings and Elections.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.,
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the office of the company, Pace Building corner of Eighth and Main Sts., in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, for the following purposes:

To consider the propriety of authorizing and to authorize the Board of Directors:

(a) To contract in the name of this company, severally or jointly—

(1) For the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property, in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Indiana; and

(2) For the acquisition of the securities of said company; and

(b) To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, or with that and one or more other companies, of mortgage bonds of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company for a principal sum not exceeding $5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, both principal and interest being payable in gold, and the principal sum being payable on the first day of March, 1945.

(c) To make any trackage or other agreement relating to the moving of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville;

And for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the company will close at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of January, 1895, at 12 M., and will reopen on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of February, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL TRUST Company's certificates of deposit for the Union Pacific Railway Company 4½ per cent. collateral trust (Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway) bonds.

Pursuant to the terms of the bondholders' agreement of February 8th, 1894, the undersigned committee hereby calls a general meeting of the holders of the above-mentioned certificates, their representatives or assigns, to be held in Room 35, Number 45 Wall Street, on Tuesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the morning.—Dated January 22d, 1895.

HENRY BUDGE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
HENRY de COPPET,
Committee.
EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Committee, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 4, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 14, 1895.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Office of
THE NEW-YORK BOWERY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 124 Bowery, New-York City.

The annual election for fifteen Directors of this company and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the main office of the company, No. 124 Bowery, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1895.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. FRANK PATTERSON, Secretary.

COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
99 John St., New-York, Jan. 25, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at the depot, 6th Av. and 43d St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1895, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 12. EDMUND H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Feb. 14, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, February 7, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

Dividends.

177TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of Income Tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 11, to stockholders of record on Feb. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Feb. 12.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Office of the
CANTON COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1895.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held Jan. 16, a DIVIDEND of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per share was declared, payable on and after the 8th day of February next at 21 S. Gay St., in this city.

The stock transfer books will be closed by our agents, the FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of New-York, on the 28th inst., and so remain till the 9th day of February.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Leave Your Advertisement for
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the nearest or most convenient
American District Telegraph Office.
Rates always the same as at our Main Office.
Ring your call box for Messenger.
Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.
Pay nothing extra to boy.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
STOCKS AND BONDS
—BY—
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, February 6,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

250 shs. Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar,
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
100 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan So. R'way Co.
500 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
400 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R., common.
349 shs. Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. pref.
400 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. common.
8 shs. Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. pref.
200 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pref.
250 shs. Phenix National Bank.
66 shs. Central & South American Tel. Co.
$1,000 Central & South American Tel. Co. 5 p. c. Certfs.
3 shs. N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
5 shs. Home Life Insurance Co.
89 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
75 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
500 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
42 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
200 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
49 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
190 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
276 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
110 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
$11,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$7,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$5,000 Cinn., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$5,000 Alabama Midland R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1928.
$5,000 Louisiana Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Susquehanna & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$9,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 3d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1923.
$2,000 Chicago & Southwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1899.
$6,000 N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$3,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 7 p. c. Consolidated Mtge. Bonds, 1900.
$15,000 City of Memphis Artesian Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$1,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak R. R. & Telegraph Lines (Central Branch Union Pacific) 6 p. c. Bonds, 1895, Nov., 1893, coups. on.
50 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
10 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
25 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y. pref.
10 shs. Standard Gaslight Co., N. Y. common.
$20,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
100 shs. Home Insurance Co.
50 shs. Rochester Gas and Electric Co. common.
50 shs. Rochester Gas and Electric Co. pfd.
40 shs. Western Car Company.
120 shs. Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Guardian.)
$6,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co. 5th Mtge. (extended) 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1928.
$2,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge., Series G, 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1898.
$4,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Consolidated Mtge. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Canada Southern Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 7 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$3,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 p. c. City Tax Bds., 1906.
$2,000 City of Indianapolis Water Company 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$2,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Extension and Collateral 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee.)
$5,000 Cairo, Arkansas and Texas R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
(By order of Union Trust Co. of N. Y., Administrator.)
$7,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. Funded Coupons 5 p. c. of 1895, (D., M. & O. Trust Receipt.)
$7,000 Southern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1994. (First coupon July 1, 1896.)
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. Hall Signal Co.
1 sh. Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. New-Jersey and San Domingo Brewing Co.
10 shs. Western National Bank.
100 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
65 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
33 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
$5,000 Milwaukee St. R'y Co. 5 p. c. Con. Mtge. Bds., 1920.
$5,000 Chatt., Rome & Col. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
50 shs. Standard Gaslight Co. common.
42 shs. N. Y. & East River Gas Co. pref.
6 shs. Roanoke Land & Impt. Co., Series G. $25 scrip do.
9 shs. Roanoke Gas & Water Co., Roanoke, Va.
$1,000 Town Martinsville, Va., 4 p. c. Bond, 1925.
$500 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1901.
50 shs. Washington Trust Co.
20 shs. National Bank of North America.
648 4-10 shs. Empire Warehouse Co. Limited (Trust certfs.) Hypd.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
200 shs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & No. Michigan R'way.
$2,500 Norfolk & Western (M. & W. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$13,000 Kansas Pacific R. R. 1st Cons. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1919. (Continental Trust Co. Receipts.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, FEB. 5, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Trustee.)

5 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Co., $50 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 New-York City District Water Supply Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bond, (hypothecated.)
10 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., $100 each.
25 shares American Grocery Co., 1st preferred, $100 each.
15 shares Convex Weaving Co., $100 each.
2 Diamond Rings, (hypothecated.) (Will be exhibited.)

On TUESDAY, FEB. 19, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$2,000 Griffin Water Co., 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1911. All coupons, (hypothecated.)

Also, on TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of John H. Judge, Referee.)
$30,000 Consolidated 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Co., with interest coupons attached.

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

AN ADMINISTRATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS

Boston's Court Ignores the Davis Will Contest in Montana.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Judge McKim to-day appointed Charles E. Hellier as administrator of $1,250,000 in property in this State left by the late Andrew J. Davis of Montana. The court ignores pending litigation in Montana, where Davis died.

The deceased was the wealthiest citizen of Montana. He lived in Butte City, and owned millions of dollars in mining stocks. When he died the property which Mr. Hellier is appointed to administer upon was lying in this State. His death was in 1890, and the estate, estimated as high as $10,000,000, has since been in contest. There have been, it is said, as many as eight women who have claimed to have an interest in the big estate by the right of widowhood.

EDWARD J. BLAIR KILLED BY GAS

Son of an ex-Fire Commissioner—Found Dead in His Bed.

Edward J. Blair, a milk dealer, twenty-seven years old, was found dead in bed at his home, 250 East Broadway, yesterday morning.

He had been asphyxiated by escaping gas. The burner was turned on when he was discovered. Mr. Blair went to bed about 10 o'clock Sunday night. It was early in the morning when he was found dead. Members of the family say his death was accidental. It is supposed the gaslight was blown out some time during the night. Mr. Blair was a son of ex-Fire Commissioner Blair and a nephew of Coroner Fitzpatrick.

To Co-operate in Temperance Work.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, which will hold a conference here next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, invited the presence and co-operation of the Queen's Daughters, the local Catholic charitable organization. The officers of the latter hesitated on account of the differences in faith, and consulted Archbishop Kain, who informed them that it was his earnest request that they should accept the invitation.

NO CLEARING AGENT NOW

American Exchange Severs Its Connection with the Hamilton.

THE BROOKLYN BANK IS SOUND

Its Business Largely Local, and It Does Not Need to Do Business Through the New-York Clearing House.

Notice was sent out yesterday by the American Exchange National Bank that it would no longer act as clearing agent for the Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn. In explaining this action, President Dumont Clarke said:

The notice was issued in pursuance of our decision to retire gradually from clearing for different banks. The Hamilton Bank is thoroughly good and sound, in our judgment. It was from no distrust or doubt in any way that we have decided to clear no longer for that bank. The bank has been a prosperous and growing one. We believe it perfectly worthy of confidence and credit.

As for our determination to withdraw from clearing for other banks, we shall clear for none, except for a few of the best and oldest customers, among them some of the trust companies.

Clearings for the Hamilton Bank through the American Exchange amounted to about $15,000 a day. When the notice of withdrawal was issued, there was some curiosity among bankers to learn how the Brooklyn bank would provide for its checks. This question was settled in the afternoon, when notice came from Brooklyn that the Hamilton Bank would pay checks over its own counter. By not having a clearing agent, the Hamilton Bank will probably confine itself to business in its immediate neighborhood, since no other bank would handle its checks.

The Hamilton Bank's last public statement in July showed that it had an unimpaired capital of $100,000, net profits of $53,390, deposits $338,960, and loans and discounts $339,360. Dividends have been paid at 6 per cent., and the stock has sold at from 125 to 140. The bank was organized in 1889, and has never had any clearing agent except the American Exchange.

William A. Conklin, the cashier of the Hamilton Bank, was chatting and laughing with friends in his room in the bank building, at 79 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon when a reporter for The New-York Times called for information. He made this statement:

Our bank was never so strong as it is to-day, and it seems ridiculous that it should be a matter of any moment that we have decided to stop clearing through the New-York Clearing House.

The American Exchange National Bank, with which we have always had most amicable arrangements, has cleared for us ever since our bank started. It decided that it did not care to clear for any longer, and I wrote us to that effect on Jan. 2, that we might have an opportunity to obtain another agent when it stopped handling our checks.

We looked about among other banks, and, finding that we could not make another arrangement which would be as satisfactory and inexpensive as the one that we had, we decided to save the expense of clearing through the New-York Clearing House, and made arrangements accordingly.

Our business is largely of a local nature, and so we do not need the Clearing House to any great extent, and have arranged with the Franklin Trust Company of this city to do all of our clearing that may be necessary. We have opened an account with and expect to keep a handsome balance there, so that it will be in a position to certify for us with perfect safety.

Our capital is $100,000, and our surplus has

SAYS HE WAS HYPNOTIZED

Peculiar Case William S. Wyse Brings Against His Wife.

DECLARES SHE GOT ALL HIS WEALTH

Cast Off a Pauper, He Swears, While She Lived in Elegance—Mrs. Wyse Contends Her Husband Was a Drunkard.

"I said that I had heard of men who gave their property to their wives, and then lost home and wife, and everything else. She said: 'You can trust me. I will not treat you that way.'"

This was part of the testimony given yesterday by William S. Wyse, in a peculiar suit against his wife, that involves charges of hypnotism, mysterious influence, fraud, temporary insanity, and romance of a kind rarely found in real life.

Wyse, though past fifty, less than a dozen years ago was in prime health, in the enjoyment of a fine income, ranging from $15,000 to $25,000 a year, well known as a dashing man about town, who spent money freely, and as a good fellow and boon companion.

He was general advertising manager for Harper & Brothers, a position he had held for nearly twenty-five years. He had a fortune of $150,000, a handsome, dashing wife, of whom he was very proud, and a luxurious home. To-day, like the men he "had heard of," he has no fortune, wife, or home. He is a poor, broken-down man of sixty-five, living in a tiny hall bedroom, while his relatives pay for his account $6 a week for board and lodging.

He is suing the wife, who, according to his story, assured him he "could trust" her for the property which he says she induced him to transfer to her, and having secured it, as he declares, cast him off an invalid and a pauper, while she is living in fine style at the Hotel Savoy. The suit, an action to set aside the transfer of the house and lot at 28 East Twenty-third Street, was on trial yesterday before Judge Freedman in the Superior Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyse, it is alleged, lived together for some time before their marriage in 1873. She was then a young woman of twenty-two and unusually handsome. At forty-four she has to-day a fine figure, shows great taste and style in dress, and presents an appearance that would draw attention to her anywhere.

The couple lived in good style at the house 28 East Twenty-third Street, and until 1883 they got along very amicably, despite the difference in their ages. Then trouble began. Mr. Wyse said it was due to the failure of his earning powers, brought about by nervous prostration. Mrs. Wyse, on the contrary, asserts that it was due to his profligacy; that he became a worthless drunkard, and that the property he made over to her would have been squandered had she not taken care of it for him.

Mr. Wyse told his story on the stand yesterday with much dramatic effect in answer to questions of his counsel, Mr. Lamb of Lamb, Osborne & Pettit. Despite his sixty-five years and all the trouble he has had, Mr. Wyse is still a fine-looking man. He seemed feeble as he took the witness chair. He said he was now living at 163 West Twenty-second Street, and had lived there four years and a half. He was married to the defendant in August, 1873, said Mr. Wyse.

"Did she have any property at that time?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"No, she did not," replied the witness.

"Did you support her prior to your marriage?"

"I object," exclaimed E. D. Hinsdale, who represents Mrs. Wyse. Judge Freedman sustained the objection.

"How much money and property did you give her prior to Aug. 18, 1883?"

"About $10,000 in all."

"Did she ever go to Europe at your expense?"

"Yes, twice." Wyse testified that he joined his wife in Paris in the Spring of 1883, and that he paid $2,000 for dresses for her in Paris. He said that they returned in July, 1883, and that he was in good health at that time. After their return Wyse said that they took up their residence at their home, 28 East Twenty-third Street.

"What was your condition in August, 1883?"

"I was very sick. I did not want to get up. I wanted to sleep all the time. I did not want to see the daylight. When I saw daylight I wanted to die. I prayed to die."

"What did your wife say about your sickness?"

"She said that my condition was such that I had better transfer all my property to her."

To impress upon him the wisdom of this course, Mr. Wyse said his wife told him a little story with a moral, that ran thus:

"I once knew a man who made lots of money in Wall Street. Every night his pockets were filled with money. One night this man went home, his pockets were empty, and he said: 'Mary, I am ruined.' Then Mary went to her desk and took out two bankbooks and showed that she had $10,000 in each of the banks. The man said: 'Where did you get all that money, Mary?' and she said: 'Out of your pockets at night.'"

Not a muscle in the old man's face relaxed as he repeated this story, with an air of grave, almost eager, seriousness. His wife, who sat only a few feet away, glared at him contemptuously, but if he noticed her glance he paid no attention to it. Almost without a pause he went on:

"She did not give me any rest until I promised to transfer all my property to her. She promised me that she would never dispose of it, and we each agreed to make a will in the other's favor. She then had a lawyer come to the house and had me sign certain papers."

Even then, declared the witness, he did not want to deed his property to her, and he told her of the men who had lost "home and wife and everything." But she seemed, he declared, to have him under some sort of hypnotic control, and he gave in and signed the papers submitted to him. He was suffering at the time from nervous prostration. He transferred to her the Twenty-third Street house, valued at $72,000; the furniture, pictures, &c., valued at $15,000, and bonds and other securities worth over $40,000.

The separation did not follow for some years. It took place in 1888, he said, while they were stopping at the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco. There one day, Mrs. Wyse, according to the witness, demanded that they separate and divide the property. He gave no final answer to this proposition, and one day when he returned to the hotel he found that his belongings had been put out of the apartments they had occupied, and put into a separate room. Then he told Mrs. Wyse he was content to make the division, but she had changed her mind.

"She told me: 'Everything is mine, any way, and I could have you arrested for proposing such a thing.'"

The old man this time looked straight at his wife, who returned his look with the same expression of contempt she had worn before.

There was one piece of property that remained to Wyse for a time, and he told how his wife got this away. It was a twenty-year endowment policy for $20,000 in the Equitable, and will mature in 1897. They had separated, and he was an object of charity, his health having utterly failed. But Mrs. Wyse took him in again, and they lived at the Cambridge, in Fifth Avenue.

She told him one morning in 1891 that she wanted him to go with her to her lawyer, the witness declared. Instead of going to the lawyer's she took him to the Equitable Building, and Mr. Wyse solemnly declared that, before he knew what he was about, she had induced him to transfer to her the twenty-thousand-dollar policy.

"I seemed unable to withstand her," the witness said, with much earnestness. "She seemed to have hypnotized me."

On several occasions afterward Mr. Wyse declared he had offered his wife $2,000 if she would give him back the policy. But she refused and began a suit for separation, alleging cruelty. Through carelessness on his part, he said, he let the case go by default, and she got a decree.

"When did you recover your health and will power?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"In November, 1893, when I refused to sign any more documents. She asked me to meet her at the Twenty-third Street elevated station, on important business. We went to the Mills Building, to Mr. Allen's office. He was her lawyer, and asked me to sign some papers. I told her that I had signed and resigned all I proposed to. Another time she took me to Dr. Hammond's office and got him to examine me. She said I had paresis. At another time she took me to see Dr. Dana."

On cross-examination Mr. Wyse admitted that he had been in the habit of making large election bets. He bet Shed Shook and "Eddie" Smith $1,000 to $500 that Cleveland would have 100,000 majority. He protested that he was not much of a bettor at the race tracks, where he used to go with his wife, but admitted he had won as much as $4,000 in one day.

"Did you abandon your wife at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco?" Mr. Hinsdale asked.

"Yes. I told the clerk I would not pay her bills any longer."

Certain letters, giving releases to Mrs. Wyse, were offered in evidence by Mr. Hinsdale, who asked Wyse:

"You do not deny that you wrote those letters?"

"No," answered the witness, who never once lost his self-possession. "They are in my handwriting, but they are not my composition. My wife made me write them. If I had refused she would have put me out of the Cambridge, where we were living."

In corroboration of Mr. Wyse's story, Mr. Lamb called Miss Emma T. Kaye of 29 West Sixty-ninth Street, who was Mrs. Wyse's secretary in 1886, when the latter lived at the Hotel Victoria.

The witness said that at that time Mrs. Wyse told her that she had in her possession bonds belonging to Wyse, which she was going to dispose of and go to Europe, as Wyse was an imbecile.

"What did Mrs. Wyse say about any intention to get all her husband's property?" Mr. Lamb asked.

"She frequently told me that she intended to get all his property, and then go to Europe."

The case was not concluded when court adjourned and will be continued to-day.

DIVORCES TOO COMMON, HE SAYS

Marriage Ritual Will Soon Have to be Changed, Judge Pryor Declares.

Judge Roger A. Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas gave it as his opinion yesterday that people are entirely too fond of the divorce courts nowadays.

"The marriage ritual," said the Judge, "will soon have to be changed to read 'husband and wife until death or divorce do us part.'"

His Honor was considering at the time he made this remark the application of Mrs. Sarah B. Halsted for an allowance of $1,000 to further contest the divorce suit brought against her by Charles Stockton Halsted. On the trial of the case Mr. Halsted came out victorious, and Mrs. Halsted wants to appeal.

The application for the $1,000 was strenuously opposed by counsel for the husband, who insisted that there was no precedent for an allowance to counsel under such circumstances, where the wife had been found to be in fault.

Judge Pryor thereupon remarked that if there was no precedent he proposed to establish one at once, but he thought there was a precedent in a recent decision of the Court of Appeals on this very point. He then said that divorces were becoming too common in this State, and that they should not be made any easier than was absolutely necessary. He intimated very strongly that he would grant the application, and took the papers, reserving his decision.

The troubles of the Halsteds have been in court a long time. Charles Stockton Halsted is a son of the late James Naver Halsted of the old firm of Halsted, Haines & Co. He and his wife were married in Brooklyn on Oct. 13, 1874. They separated in 1892. Mr. Halsted charged Louis C. Johnson, a friend of the family, with being too friendly with Mrs. Halsted. Mr. Johnson is a married man, but has been separated from his wife for some time. Both Mrs. Halsted and Mr. Johnson denied the accusations, and Mrs. Halsted made counter accusations against her husband, and also declared that he was cruel to her, and in the habit of getting drunk, and had driven her from their home.

The trial of the issues was had before a referee, who made a report in favor of the husband, who obtained a decree in his favor recently from the court.

HE SCORED LAWYER HERNZ.

Surrogate Takes Him to Task for the Administration of an Estate.

J. R. Martinez Hernz, a lawyer of 234 Broadway, was handled without gloves yesterday by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Hernz was an executor and trustee under the will of Ramon M. Hernandez, but was removed by order of the court, and his successor appointed on Jan. 17, 1893. He acknowledged a deficiency of $30,686.54. It was found that the trustee had been guilty of gross mismanagement and culpable neglect, involving the estate in great loss and damage.

The case recently came before Surrogate Fitzgerald, upon a motion to punish Hernz for contempt of court in having neglected to pay over the money to the estate as directed by the decree. An execution was issued, and returned unsatisfied.

The Surrogate says he is compelled to deny this motion, but declares that the examination of the administration of the estate "discloses a degree of maladministration that is startling." He says that the parents of the remaindermen appear to have been negligent of the interests of their children, and to have connived with the executor in making large disbursements, to the injury of their children.

HIS CURIOSITIES NOT IN COURT.

Judge Freedman Tells Stein He Must Seek a Remedy Elsewhere.

Louis D. Stein did not produce his human-faced chicken, a three-legged rooster, and a deformed donkey named Congo before Judge Freedman in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday as he declared he would do.

Police Captain John McCullagh, who recently succeeded Capt. Price in charge of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, a few days ago ordered Stein to keep his "museum" closed.

Stein then obtained an order to show cause in the Superior Court why an injunction should not issue to restrain Capt. McCullagh from interfering with his show. He claimed that his was strictly a moral show and that the police had no right to order him to close When asked yesterday when the case came up if he had a license Stein said that he did not and that he did not need one to show such artistic curiosities.

Judge Freedman promptly dismissed the motion, holding that if Stein's rights were interfered with his remedy was elsewhere.

BAMBOO IS NOT A WOOD.

No Duty on It and No Duty on Pictures for Public Art Rooms.

Bamboo is not wood, but dried grass, and not dutiable, and a picture imported for exhibition purposes in a public art room should come in free of import tax.

These two points were laid down yesterday by Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in reviewing two decisions made by the General Board of Appraisers.

The China and Japan Trading Company had been compelled to pay duty on a large consignment of umbrellas, with bamboo handles and stems, which were assessed as woodwork. Experts testified that bamboo was a species of dried grass and Judge Coxe took the same view.

The Boussod Valadon Company imported a painting for exhibition only, and was charged duty on it. The Judge decided that a painting or picture imported for exhibition in a public art room was entitled to free entry.

THE CUTTING WILL SETTLEMENT

Terms of the Compromise Have Been Submitted to the Surrogate.

The terms of the Cutting will compromise were submitted yesterday to Surrogate Arnold.

John M. Bowers, representing James De Wolfe Cutting, who, under the terms of the will of his father, Robert L. Cutting, got the entire property, amounting to $1,500,000, and ex-Surrogate Ransom, representing Robert L. Cutting, the contestant, both refused to discuss the terms of settlement while they are in the hands of the court.

It has been stated that Robert L. Cutting has agreed to accept $400,000 of his father's estate as a settlement in full, but the general impression is that the original terms of the will, by which the property was equally divided between the two brothers, forms the basis of the agreement.

Lawyer Fromme's Mortgage Suit.

Jacob Fromme, the lawyer, wants to foreclose a mortgage made in his favor by Seth Sprague Terry, Mayor Strong's new Commissioner of Accounts.

The property covered by the mortgage is in the Twenty-fourth Ward, on Wolfe Place and Inwood Avenue. The mortgage was made on Dec. 30, 1893, to secure a loan of $600. Everett P. Wheeler guaranteed the payment, and Mr. Fromme has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Terry and Mr. Wheeler to foreclose the mortgage.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The application of Abbie S. Nash and other stockholders of the Hall Signal Company, representing 113 shares out of 20,000 shares, for a continuance of an injunction restraining the officers and directors of the company from disposing of certain shares of the capital stock of the company, has been denied by Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court, and the temporary injunction, which was granted some time ago, has been vacated. William P. Hall, W. Seward Webb, Thomas L. James, W. J. Arkell, and William F. Cochran are among the Directors and stockholders of the company.

—Nicholas Ennis, a roofer, is suing the Thomson-Houston Electric Company for $50,000 damages before Judge Patterson, in the Supreme Court. Ennis was badly burned by the wires of the company while at work last July at Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

—Giovanni Posterari was found guilty by a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, of manslaughter in the second degree, for killing Antonio Valti. He will be sentenced on Friday.

—The trial of Charles Schaefer, accused of manslaughter in the first degree, for stabbing Edward, or "Kid," Hogan, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 70—The Consolidated Roller Mill Company, appellant, vs. The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

No. 667—Clyde Mattox, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court for the District of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 9, original—Ex parte: In the matter of Lafayette Hudson, petitioner.—Petitioner adjudged to be entitled to a writ of mandamus.

No. 710—George Andrews, appellant, vs. Benjamin Swartz, Sheriff of the County of Warren, in the State of New-Jersey.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of New-Jersey.—Order affirmed, with costs.

No. 104—Thomas R. McGahan et al., appellants, vs. The National Bank of Rondout, N. Y.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

Original.—Ex parte: In the matter of E. R. Chapman and John S. Shriver, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus denied.

No. 812—M. F. Ball et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next.

No. 842—Babe Beard, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next.

No. 196—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The County of Lyon, in the State of Iowa.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, by a divided court.

No. 209—The County Court of Wayne County, plaintiff in error, vs. The Society for Savings.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest, by a divided court.

It was ordered by the court that mandates issue in all cases decided prior to the 1st day of January, 1895, when applied for, except in cases docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule.

No. 123—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, &c., appellant, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Washington.—Dismissed, per stipulation, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Conrad, for the appellee.

No. 900—Joel Parker Whitney et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed, on motion of Assistant Attorney General Conrad, for the appellee.

No. 876—Joseph A. Davidson, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mexican National Railroad Company, and

No. 880—The Mexican National Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph A. Davidson.—Submitted by Frederic D. McKenney, in behalf of Edward M. Shepard, for Davidson, and Treadwell Cleveland for the railroad company.

No. 207—The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Woolverton. Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio.—Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

Adjourned until Monday, March 4, at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Monday, March 4, will be as follows: Nos. 811, 822, 815, 788, 756, 813, 831, 4, original; 746, 755.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

64—Clyde Steamship Company vs. Steamer Eldorado and Tug Florence. 69—Minch vs. Tug Victoria. 49—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Centurion. 51—Williams vs. Tug East Chester. 60—O'Connell vs. Tug C. R. Stone. 73—Ramsay vs. Yacht Lucille Manor. 75—Oldfield vs. Tug Greenville. 76—Bloodgood vs. Scow Mayflower, No. 3. 53—Dinninny vs. Myers. 54—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. Tug F. W. Brown. 61—Killella vs. Steamboat Maryland and Tug W. Nicoll. 65—Price vs. Yacht Frique. 36—Hollender vs. North German Lloyd Steamship Company. 59—Mercadante vs. Steamship Hudson.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Caroline E. Perkins, executrix.—Argued by George C. Lay for appellants; Edward S. Rapallo for respondents.

George G. Williams and another, executors, vs. Katherine Van Wyck Haddock, appellent, and Josephine A. Habirshaw et al.—Argued by J. Edward Swansstrom for appellant; Charles A. Jackson and Manley A. Raymond for respondents.

Horace G. Young, as trustee, appellant, vs. Sarah B. Overbaugh.—Argued by A. T. Clearwater for appellant; J. Newton Fiero for respondent.

Calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 149, 157, 163, 23, 31, 70, 80, 64.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

43—People, &c., vs. Alexander. 48—Heidelbacher vs. National Park Bank. 50—Schram vs. Werner. 51—Eder vs. Gildersleeve. 57—De Castro vs. Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe. 61—McNamara vs. The Mayor, &c. 62—Anderson vs. Blood. 66—Dom Currier vs. Henderson. 68—La Favre vs. Hand. 76—State Bank of Lock Haven vs. Smith. 77—Glyn vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 89—Empire City Subway Company vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 86—Housatonic National Bank vs. Foster. 87—Koehler vs. Samuels. 92—Hand vs. Dininny. 100—Lee vs. Timken.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Martin's Bank vs. Coffin. 2—Flaccus vs. Doetschmann. 3—Napa Valley Wine Company vs. Francessoni. 4—Badelman vs. Lenz.

Class IV.—5—Wolff vs. Wolburg.

Class VI.—6—Mursh vs. Montayne.

Class VII.—7—Seelig vs. Latourneux. 8—Sbarbo vs. Fitch. 9—Arnold vs. Seegert.

Class VIII.—10—Bach vs. Corrigan. 11—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 12—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 13—Pelletier vs. Huerstel. 14—Gibson vs. Elterich Art Tile Stove Works. 15—Weekes vs. Brock. 16—Palmer vs. American Press Association. 17—Ward vs. Ward. 18—Wade vs. Goldsmith. 19—Reed vs. Tone. 20—Phillips vs. Byrne. 21—Crow vs. Prague. 22—Patterson vs. McConn. 23—Gano vs. McConn. 24—Matter of Talt & Sons. 25—Cutting vs. Garnsey. 26—Higgins vs. Higgins. 27—Hahn vs. Hahn. 28—Sullivan vs. Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact—1872—Decker vs. Haddon. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1444—Gross vs. Rosenbaum. 1348—Shaw vs. Amley. 579—Larson vs. Germond. 1936—Wendel vs. Brown. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers. 988—Meyers vs. American Railway Improvement Company. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1801—Graham vs. Graham. 2307—O'Beirne vs. Bullis. 569—Jones vs. Vosseler. 1963—Morris vs. Morris. 1815—Eaton & Prince Company vs. Hammerstein. 2573—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 2612—Milbank vs. Gorman. 2221—Mullins vs. Mullins. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit-Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 1611—Beth Hamerdrash, &c., vs. Congregation, &c., Poland.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

594—Martens vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 421—Brower vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbroner vs. same. 233—Marks vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 355—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 356—Same vs. same. 64—Newcombe vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 60—Bachrach vs. same. 310—Russell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 160—West vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 152—Hurst vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1284—Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1912—Cornell vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

4812—Pelly vs. Robinson. 4811—Same vs. Naylor. 3506—Gallagher vs. Petit. 3811—Toucey vs. Schell. 2661—Bloomingdale vs. Bartnett. 2577—Paten vs. Fischer. 1910—Columbia Bank vs. Schoenthal. 2223—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Himes. 2658—Glusker vs. American Sick Benefit and Accident Association. 2251—Peters vs. Cox. 252—Same vs. same. 2668—Geibel vs. Elwell. 2377—Collins vs. Young. 2474—Young vs. Collins. 2521—Kings County Improvement Company vs. Young. 2695—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.—Andrews, J.—Held in Part II. room. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned sine die.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Held in the Equity Term room of Superior Court. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

9—Goepel vs. Hallock. 95—Jacobson vs. Drescher. 5—Wilkins vs. The Mayor, &c. 64—Bankwitz vs. Bankwitz. 73—Zimmerman vs. Gerzog. 74—Same vs. Meier. 94—Viles vs. Viles. 11—Hammer vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 97—Poppe vs. Poppe.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Pryor, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

4—Dumois vs. Hill. 9—Gartner vs. Union Railway Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called.

1293—Waldman vs. Boniface. 1020—Lyon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 872—Nurick vs. same. 2687—Matter of Block. 1587—O'Donnell vs. Conlin. 2681—Glassheim vs. Nesbit. 1252—Grueblel vs. The Mayor, &c. 2071—Clement vs. Volkenning. 1309—Amsler vs. Maling. 393—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c. 2680—Lhowe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1239—Nichols vs. Timpson. 1113—Lamb vs. Hirschberg. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 2492—Jones vs. Wick. 1262—Berry vs. The Mayor, &c. 869—Loening vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 52—Will of Sophia Moss. 1001—Freligh vs. Home Insurance Company. 1249—Stagg vs. Arnold. 1235—Jenkins vs. Campbell. 2517—Lawlor vs. French. 1093—Johnson vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1176—Conaway vs. Ferguson. 2491—Hamel vs. Culver. 1027—Peters vs. Van Opstal. 1081—Deery vs. Sternberger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Sedgwick, C. J.; McAdam and Beekman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments.—5—Purdy vs. Marion and Rye Valley Railroad Company. 6—Franck vs. Franck. 7—Schlierman vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 8—Crowley vs. Murphy. 9—Russ vs. Stratton. 10—Davenport vs. Hulme. 12—Strutler vs. Woolverton. 13—Draper vs. Salisbury. 14—Madden vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 15—Kennedy vs. Jackson Architectural Iron Works. 16—Church vs. Montgomery. 11—Cromwell vs. Hughes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

587—Wyse vs. Wyse.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1683—Moy vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 876—Sarner vs. Hellman. 877—Baum vs. same. 846—Maas vs. Willis. 1271—Viele vs. Lynch. 929—Strasbourger vs. Lennon. 1042—New-York Heat, Light, and Power Company vs. J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company. 1633—Stamford vs. Guidet.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Maria L. St. John, Hannah O'Connor, Mary Condon, Louis Sommer, Mary Masterson.

At 2 P. M.—Claus Droge, Amelia Helmken, Louise E. Hunter.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Wills.—Case on—999—Mary E. Barbineau. 974—Ellen McCauley. 1021—Caroline Gansz.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

575—Mastin vs. Rosenthal. 864—Rottenburg vs. Nevins. 1256—Lyon vs. Leavitt. 1308—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 1325—Bennett vs. Birnbaum. 1328—Doyle vs. Hillis. 875—Gleason vs. Thorn. 2821—Goodman vs. Sexton. 329—Siegel vs. Hoffman. 1239—Brannigan vs. Forty-second and Manhattanville Railroad Company. 1251—Dimond vs. Kelster. 1221—Hecht vs. Gottlieb. 1327—Burr vs. Jones. 810½—Raedig vs. Brien. 783—Greenstone vs. Hoff. 152—Stein vs. Steindler. 158—Duggan vs. McCarty. 325—Tannenbaum vs. Mendel. 347—Pennel vs. Acconcia. 355—McGhee vs. McNally. 361—Humphrey vs. Henderson. 369—Paddock vs. Muxlow. 415—Hamilton vs. Percy. 384—Pascual vs. Simpson. 319—Taber vs. Birnbach. 426—Herndon vs. Hammerstein. 427—Hanraban vs. Kelly. 680—Steindler vs. Sauer. 630—Horrowitz vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1285—Hagedorn vs. Buckwell. 1293—Aulbach vs. Gill. 1156—Green vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1161—Frazier vs. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2625—Whalen vs. Gorton. 1183—Moskowitz vs. Hamburger. 1266—Harrell vs. George. 1098—Thomson vs. Boyd. 983—Guerrier vs. Archer Manufacturing Company. 117—Balheimer vs. Urban. 3204½—Treadwell vs. Deming. 555½—Tannenbaum vs. Maillard. 1188—Isaacs vs. Flohire. 1104—Petschan vs. Fineburg. 946—Sokelsky vs. The State Bank. 2650—Cohn vs. American Surety Company. 170—Nosh vs. Lieber. 510—Kaskell vs. Wolfenstein. 284—Turner vs. Garvey. 285—Same vs. same. 292—Motley vs. Coler. 189—Block vs. Dattelbaum. 1356—Schulze vs. Flannery. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 1200—Weintraub vs. Schindler. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 1068—Stern vs. Man. 1189—Harlem vs. Simpson. 1191—Rosenburg vs. Ehrlich. 1202—Goetze vs. Hartmann. 1084—Gilmartin vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 1066—Gelt vs. Levy. 1060—National Bank of Corry, Penn., vs. Werner. 1975—Goldenson vs. Lawrence. 547—Davidson vs. Woodward. 534—Weson vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 535—Lister Company vs. same. 536—Iselin vs. same. 607—Lenig vs. Haskell. 4144—Brigham vs. Callahan. 40—Hill vs. Bachrach. 1046—Cohen vs. Audley. 950—Murdock vs. Consumers' Ice Company. 92—Vietor vs. Nichols. 966—Solomon vs. Blum. 750—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 300—MacKnight vs. Cassell. 182—Schefoe vs. Gorman. 183—Klein vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2760—Schwerin vs. Strouse. 3334—Clark vs. Greenfield. 3309—Landon vs. Seligman. 3370—Bisert vs. Brandt. 3280—Mooney vs. McGuinness. 2867—Lattman vs. Schaefer. 2616—Ogden vs. Shannon. 1747—Hand vs. Gillis. 3277—Fisher vs. Lazerus. 2969—Hatheway vs. Bernett. 3375—Block vs. Newald. 3066—Levy vs. Brooks. 3324—Matruatty vs. Averill. 3325—Same vs. same. 3333—Defiance Button Manufacturing Company vs. Andrews. 1883—Heuermann vs. McCue. 3240—Califano vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 3227—Suter vs. Pan-American Company. 3258—Hetheman vs. Friedman. 3009—Bruce vs. La Blache. 3012—Moran vs. Hoffmire. 3368—Evans vs. Springer Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar 1372.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term—Williams, J.—Held in Circuit Court, Part I. room.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—Charles Schafer. 2—Thomas Spriggins. 3—Michael Capezzuto. 5—Francis X. Hart. 6—William F. McCarthy. 7—John A. Van Ness. 8—Charles H. Knoche. 9—Mary Gomez.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for The People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Miller for The People.

1—Salvatore Scarlato and Michelina Mascare. 2—Morris Eisenstein. 3—Henry Tannenbaum. 4—Florence Sullivan. 6—Lena Goldstein and Nicholas Biborian. 7—James Farrell. 8—James White. 9—Frederick Schwarz. 10—Molio Gachiro. 11—Frank Lorello, Polatzo Carmano, and Polatzo Gerolomo. 12—Severus Schaffer.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas McCue. 2—James Grant and George Brigham. 3—Jim Yui Kim, (4.) 4—William McInnis. 5—Thomas Cummings. 6—George Wilson and George Davis. 7—Andrew Arnold. 8—Patrick W. Burke. 9—Albert Stranch. 10—Nicholas De La Cruz. 11—Sesto Carl present. 12—Frank E. Smith. 13—Michael Sullivan. 14—Harry Williams. 15—William Conners. 16—Julius Bomm. 17—Edward Woodhul. 18—Henry Knite. 19—John Rappolt. 20—George I. Anderson. 21—Joseph Archibald. 22—Charles Rand. 23—Herman Renner. 24—Roger Rooney. 25—Thomas P. McGrath. 26—John Wichman. 27—Christopher Tennigkat. 28—Patrick J. Mahoney. 29—Philip Moek. 30—Herman Lohman. 31—Joseph W. Leonard. 32—William J. Breen. 33—James Carroll. 34—Joseph A. Doehler and Henry I. Schiller. 36—Harry Lenz. 37—James O'Brien. 38—George H. Bennett. 39—John A. Filkins. 40—John Lamb. 41—Jacob Lenz. 42—Henry Van Honer. 43—Alfred Connolly. 44—Julius Hackermann. 45—Oscar Petersen. 46—William Quinn. 47—James C. Malrooney. 48—Charles I. Henry. 49—Thomas F. Haker. 50—Edward Willy. 51—John Wendelken. 52—James McCrocken. 53—Frederick Scholmann. 54—William Schult. 55—Joseph H. Mulryan. 56—James Carroll.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Edward J. Thomas. 2—Charles E. Stanley. 3—Eugene Dendinsky. 4—Louis Knroad. 5—August Rohn. 6—Danis Maguire. 7—William Brawley and James

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Ten Separate Foreclosure Suits Begun Against the Union Pacific.

THE SYSTEM MAY BE DISMEMBERED

Receiver E. Ellery Anderson Regrets that Congress Neglected to Adjust the Company's Debt to the Government.

Foreclosure proceedings against ten separate sections of the Union Pacific Railroad system are now pending. Each one of these actions is instituted by holders of liens independent of and prior to the Government's lien, which holds only on a comparatively small portion of the property.

The foreclosure suits thus far begun are as follows: On the main line of the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden; under the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage; on the Denver and Pacific; Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado; St. Joseph and Grand Island; under the Oregon Short Line firsts; under the Utah and Northern firsts; under the Utah Southern general mortgage; under the Utah Southern extension mortgage, and Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated 5s.

E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific and a Government Director, said yesterday: "I regret that Congress reached the conclusion to reject the adjustment of the Pacific Railroads debt question proposed by the Reilly bill. The recommittal of that bill makes it impossible to expect any legislation whatever from the present Congress. The inevitable result will be that all the creditors of the Union Pacific, including the United States, must pursue their legal remedies to a final conclusion. These proceedings must ultimately result in foreclosure sales, under the various mortgages and liens affecting the different parts of the system. No plan of reorganization in pursuance of which the different members of this system could be bought for the purpose of reconstituting the system so as to form again a harmonious combination to be operated for the common interest of all the parts is possible in the present situation of the debt due to the United States.

"It would therefore seem that the foreclosure suits must result in a general dismemberment of the entire Union Pacific property. If at a special session of Congress, or at the next regular session, what seems to me to be wiser counsels should prevail, it may be possible that the disastrous results that I have outlined might be averted."

Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad system and the practical head of the Central Pacific system, did not regard the failure of Congress to pass the Reilly funding bill last Saturday as a final settlement of the proposition to extend the time for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government. He thought it likely that the matter would come up again at some future time, and he felt confident that common sense and business principles would prevail in the end.

Railroad Property in Dispute.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—A writ of ejectment has been issued in the United States Circuit Court against the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. The writ is the first step in a suit to be brought against the railroads which will involve several millions of dollars. The property in dispute is that occupied by the Pennsylvania Company and the Fort Wayne Road for offices and freight yard, and upon which there have been erected two large brick office buildings and a freight shed. The writ has been served upon the railroad officials, and the suit will be begun at the May Term of the United States Circuit Court. The property occupied by the company is bounded by Penn Avenue, Tenth Street, and Duquesne Way, and contains about 3½ acres. The plaintiffs in the action are R. W. Barber of St. Louis, B. T. Leech and Mary Ann Leech, his wife, of Dayton, Ohio; Edward P. Clark of Jersey City, George H. Watson and his wife, Annie Townsend Watson of Union County, N. J., and others.

To be Sold at Auction.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The home office of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be sold under foreclosure at Pittsburg to-morrow, is in this city. R. G. Decoursey, the receiver of the road, was formerly President and was appointed to his present position when the road went into a receiver's hands in 1893—not 1887, as stated in the dispatch from Pittsburg. The foreclosure sale was not unexpected, as it is part of the plan of reorganization, and the reorganization committee will buy the road in for the present stockholders.

East-Bound Freight.

The aggregate shipments of live freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week, were 54,256, against 54,963 in the previous week and 43,722 for the corresponding week last year. The Michigan Central hauled 8,734 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,408 tons, the Pan Handle 8,107 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 7,327 tons, the Nickel Plate 5,755 tons, the Wabash 4,590 tons, the Erie Railway 4,006 tons, the Lake Shore, 4,000 tons, the Grand Trunk 1,767 tons, and the Big Four 1,562 tons.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The accountants of the street surface railroads in the State will meet in Albany to-day, with the State Railroad Commission. The conference is called for the purpose of devising a more comprehensive scheme for companies to report their financial operations and to discuss a method of bookkeeping, with a view of securing a uniform system to be adopted by all roads.

—The following is a statement of the Fitchburg Railroad Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings from operation, $1,879,603; operating expenses, $1,287,874; net earnings from operation, $591,815; other income, $53,557; gross income, $645,376; fixed charges, $386,743; net income, $258,633; cash on hand, $484,421.

—Inquiry into the cause of the frequent railroad accidents in the State of North Carolina has elicited the fact that there are a greater number of boys under eighteen years of age handling train orders employed by the railroads of that State than by those of any other State having the same railroad mileage.

—Although nearly all of the details of the Atchison reorganization plan have been agreed upon, the joint Executive Committee did not feel quite ready yesterday to make the terms of the plan public. Another meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending Jan. 31 were $332,000, against $384,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $52,000.

—Receiver McNeill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has practically concluded a contract for a line of steamers to China and Japan.

—M. L. Sykes, Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern, says that his company has no intention of buying the Winona and Southwestern.

—An unusually large number of tourists are going to Niagara Falls over the New-York Central Road to view the picturesque ice scenery.

—Two cars are now running part of the way on the single-track elevated electric road from Batavia to Lake Ontario.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas is the latest line to signify its intention of joining the Western Trunk Line.

—Including every branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the aggregate mileage of that system is 8,874.

SUICIDE AFTER BEING JILTED

Jacob Fisher Shot Himself Before the Young Woman He Had Loved, but Who Married Another.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Feb. 4.—Jacob Fisher, a brass molder, twenty-six years, of 207 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the head at the residence of Mrs. Rother, his sister, at Evergreen.

He had been jilted by a young woman with whom he had been infatuated. She was married about a week ago to a man named Keeler, and the couple went to live in Mrs. Rother's house.

Young Fisher left his father's house early this morning and reached his sister's about noon. Mrs. Rother said she noticed that he was not in good spirits. She was in the yard about 2 o'clock, when she heard the report of a pistol shot. She found her brother lying at the foot of the stairs leading to Mrs. Keeler's room, grasping the smoking revolver.

It is thought he had heard Mrs. Keeler, who was just coming down the stairs, and that he hurried from the parlor to the hall so that she could see him die.

A TRAINED CONSULAR SERVICE

MR. MORGAN'S PLAN FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE FORCE.

Men to be Appointed, After a Severe Examination of Fitness, with Permanency of Tenure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Morgan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in his report on the reorganization and increase of the efficiency of the Consular and diplomatic service of the United States, claims that this service, which, like that of other nations, developed gradually out of the necessities of commerce and the willingness of merchants in foreign countries to represent other Governments than their own, for the sake of the fees, has remained practically unchanged since the time it was first called into existence in 1790.

Secretary Frelinghuysen, in 1884, called attention to the need of reform in this service, and in 1889, and again in 1893, President Cleveland urged its reorganization. Consular offices, Mr. Morgan says, are primarily regarded as rewards for political services. The real capacity and usefulness of a Consul is too often a secondary consideration.

The object of the bill which Mr. Morgan has drawn is to provide a system by which the persons shall be trained for the duties of the Consular service. Fitness of the candidate, permanency of tenure during good behavior, and an impartial method of selection, and to govern promotion as a reward for efficiency, are the principles on which the bill is prepared. He is of the opinion that to compete successfully with the agents of foreign powers, and to conduct advantageously the political and commercial affairs of our own country, the appointees to this service should be familiar, not only with the laws, customs, industries, manufactures, and natural products of our own land, but they should be instructed in the laws, pursuits, and language of the people to whom they are accredited.

The bill prepared by Mr. Morgan meets the approval of Henry White, who for a long term of years was the Secretary of Legation at London, and is thoroughly informed on the subject. As a rule, the personnel of the United States Consular establishment is not in unfavorable contrast with that of the leading European States as to intelligence and sagacity, but the Consuls have not usually the liberal education characteristic of the Consular representatives of the great European States, nor are they so well informed as to commerce and its great variety of contributory pursuits, or with the exact business methods employed in conducting the commerce of the leading nations.

An abstract of the bill which the committee will report is as follows:

The plan of reorganization reported is to be commenced within one year from the passage of this bill. The reorganization is to include all offices of the Consular Service, (except Consular Agents and Vice Consuls not citizens, who cannot be in line for promotion,) and the offices of Consular Clerk are transformed into Vice Consulates of the third class. The reorganized service is to provide for the following classes: Offices of the Secretary of Embassy of the first class, salary $3,500; Secretary of Embassy, second class, $3,000; Secretary of Legation, first class, $2,500; Secretary of Legation, second class, $2,000; Consul General, first class, $5,000; Consul General, second class, $4,000; Consul of first class, $3,000; Consul, second class, $2,000; Vice Consul, first class, $1,800; Vice Consul, second class, $1,500; Vice Consul, third class, $1,200.

Provision for the remittance of certain fees is made, and the age limitation is fixed at between twenty-one and forty-five years, no one outside this limit being eligible to admission to the service, certain exceptions being made in the case of those who have previously served in the Consular Service, or who may now be in that service. Present incumbents are to be gradually recalled within three years from the passage of the bill, but may be readmitted to their present or to a higher service upon passing the requisite examination.

The subject of examination for admission to the service are stipulated to be as follows:

1. The history of the most important treaties from the Peace of Westphalia to the present time.
2. History of the United States.
3. The Constitution of the United States.
4. International law, public and private.
5. Elements of commercial law.
6. Geography, physical, historical, and political.
7. Arithmetic.
8. English language.
9. Foreign languages; examination, written and oral, in either German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Chinese, or Japanese.

It is also required that one attaché shall be appointed to each embassy and legation at a salary of $1,200, who, after one year's service, shall be eligible as a Consul or Secretary of Legation of the second class, upon passing an examination. Hereafter all appointments shall be to a designated class, and not to a particular position within that class, and the President is authorized, in his discretion, to transfer at any time from place to place diplomatic or Consular offices of the same class.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

Two Men and Two Women Accused of Trying to Defraud the Pension Office.

Julia Borger, otherwise Julia Smith, of 155 Madison Street; George Reynolds and Louisa Smith of 273 Broome Street, and Edward Hodges, otherwise "Ed" Hall of 127 East Broadway, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshals Hurley and Stafford at the United States Pension Office, in Sixth Avenue, charged with conspiring to defraud the Government.

Mrs. Borger is charged with impersonating Julia Smith, who at the time of her death, in December, 1893, was entitled to a widow's pension of $36 a month, for the loss of her son, Lewis Smith.

Reynolds is said to have engineered the whole scheme.

United States Commissioner Shields held the prisoners in $2,000 bail each for examination.

Put and Call Trading Permitted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The Chicago Board of Trade, by a vote of 604 to 505, to-day decided to reject the amendment to the rules of that association by which "put" and "call" trading was to be classified as "dishonorable conduct," and to be made punishable by suspension. This class of trade is prohibited by law, and to-day's ballot places the board in the peculiar position of sanctioning a violation of the statutes.

WRANGLE OVER THE MARRIAGE BUREAU

Aldermen Not Agreed About the Office and Moving It Down Stairs.

The Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday to probe into the so-called marriage bureau at the City Hall. The session was taken up with a wrangle between Alderman Ware and Alderman Oakley.

Alderman Ware said that he had plenty of proof that the bureau was mismanaged and run too much on the principle of for revenue only Alderman Oakley challenged him to produce his proof. Chairman Hall said now was the time and place. Alderman Ware answered:

"I am an Alderman and also a lawyer, and I don't propose to give my case away in advance."

"It's only a tempest in a teapot," said Alderman Oakley. "It's much ado about nothing."

"I complain that a great nuisance exists. The law has not been complied with," said Alderman Ware.

"Produce witnesses," said the Chairman.

"I can produce plenty of witnesses, but give me time."

"Why," said Alderman Oakley, "Fitzgerald and Van Pelt, the man who is supposed to have charge of the bureau, have rendered the public great services. When country folk come to see the City Hall they show them around for nothing."

"And do you think that they should be maintained for that reason?" observed Alderman Ware.

"The only thing to do," went on the young Alderman, "is to have paid officials in charge of the bureau."

"Impossible," said Alderman Oakley. "Whether a man was appointed by Mayor Strong or not, he would take more than a certain fee if it was offered him. If a happy bridegroom said, 'Here's ten dollars,' do you think that it would be refused?"

Alderman Ware said the best thing the committee could do would be to devote the room now occupied by the bureau to committee purposes, and remove the bureau to the basement, in the room known as "the kitchen." He announced that he would not let the matter rest.

Alderman Oakley and Alderman Dwyer refused to vote on the motion to move the marriage bureau.

HAD ONLY AN AFTERNOON SESSION

Ex-Ward Man Corey Before the Extraordinary Grand Jury.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which was sworn in by Justice Ingraham a month ago, had only an afternoon session yesterday. It lasted from 1:30 to past 5 o'clock.

The ante-room was thronged with witnesses, many of whom were not called. Some of them were keepers of east side coffee houses. There were several young policemen, and special duty officer Jerolamon, who was with Capts. O'Connor and Schmittberger in the Nineteenth Precinct.

The star witness of the session was Edward W. Corey, once ward man in the Eighteenth Precinct, under ex-Capt. Clinchy. He was questioned at length over his career, and the charges that he kept resorts that necessitated police interference.

When the Grand Jury adjourned, no intimation of its intention to soon hand up indictments was given by Assistant District Attorney Lindsay.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:06|Sun sets...5:23|Moon sets...3:39

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:16	3:51	9:42	9:52
Governors Island	3:42	4:04	10:22	10:24
Hell Gate	5:35	5:57	11:50	11:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ems, Bremen	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Schleswig, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Azores	.....	.....
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, FEB. 8.		
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Regulus, Jamaica	.....	.....
SATURDAY, FEB. 9.		
Adirondack Kingston	.....	.....
Alvena, Haiti	.....	.....
Auranla, Liverpool	.....	5:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	.....	5:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Feb. 5.—Adirondack, Kingston, Jan. 31; Alvena, Port au Prince, Jan. 30; England, London, Jan. 20; France, London, Jan. 14; La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 26; Manitoba, London, Jan. 25; Panama, Havana, Feb. 1; Pontiac, Gibraltar, Jan. 17; Runic, Liverpool, Jan. 25; Rhynland, Liverpool, Jan. 26; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.—Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 23; Llandaff City, Swansea, Jan. 22; Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 30; Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4; Venezuela, La Guayra, Jan. 31; Vigilancia, Havana, Feb. 2.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—Principia, Dundee, Jan. 24; Wittekind, Bremen, Jan. 27.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—Taormina, Hamburg, Jan. 25.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9.—Dania, Hamburg, Jan. 29; Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2; Umbria, Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Feb. 4.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 23, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.
SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
Ship Cypromene, (of Liverpool,) Robertson, Calcutta 116 ds, with mdse. to Ralli Bros. —vessel to master.
Brig Cameo, Colbeth, Turk's Island 13 ds, with salt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to Bartram Bros.
WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., moderate gale, clear.

Sailed.

SS La Campine, for Dover, for orders; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
Ship Jarlsborg, for London.
Bark Heinrichs, for Telcahuano, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Gratia, (Norw.,) Stray, from New-York Nov. 29 for Sydney and Newcastle, N. S. W., was spoken Dec. 26, in lat 0 N., long 34 W.
Bark Gogoburn, (Br.,) Climo, from New-York Dec. 13 for Rangoon, was spoken Jan. 16, in lat 6 N., long 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—SS Gallieo, (Br.,) Capt. Whiton, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.
SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.
SS Angerton, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Perim yesterday.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.
SS Broomhaugh, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Algiers for New-York Jan. 29.
SS Chinese Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Feb.1.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York Feb. 2.
SS Douro, (Br.,) Capt. McCrum, sld. from Antwerp for New-York Feb. 2.
SS Gulf of Taranto, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New-York Feb. 2.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York yesterday.
SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Dover for New-York to-day.
SS Turkish Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Pringle, from Dover for New-York Dec. 30,, arr. at Buenos Ayres Jan. 29.
SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Antwerp Feb. 2
SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New-York Jan. 9, arr. at Manchester Feb. 2.
SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York Jan. 14, arr. at Rotterdam Feb. 2.
SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Shuckmann, sld. from Bremerhaven at 7 P. M. yesterday for New-York and Baltimore.
SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Gaffrey, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.
SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, sld. from Gibraltar at 2 P. M. to-day for New-York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

FLATS APPEAR TO BE IN FAVOR WITH THE BUILDERS.

Plans Filed for Eighteen of Them—Details of the Auction Sales of Property.

Flats continue in favor with builders. The plans filed yesterday, as appears from the list given below, were for eighteen of them to cost $489,000.

Mr. John H. Bronson has traded the three-story iron-front store building at the northeast corner of Avenue C and Seventh Street for the Metropolis Hotel, at Kansas City, and some lots at Eastport, L. I. The city property is mortgaged for $40,000, and the hotel for $100,000.

The four-story brownstone dwelling, 28 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9, has been sold at about $55,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $12,300, to J. E. Hyams, the three-story and basement brick-front dwelling, 98 Varick Street, east side, between Watts and Broome Streets, 21.7 by 70. The bidding began at $8,000, and was quite brisk on the part of the two owners of the property on either side.

Mr. Thomas S. Walker sold, under foreclosure, at $16,000, to John M. Wever, as executor, plaintiff, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 153 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

The principal auction sale for to-day will be that by Mr. George R. Read, at the Exchange Room in Liberty Street. The property will be that of William Pickhardt, including the southerly corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and a stable and riding ring in East Seventy-fifth Street. Details are given below. In the following list for to-day all sales will take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William B. Bristow, referee, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and College Avenue, 17.8 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $575; on prior mortgage, $3,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Theodore Martzloff, referee, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. L. Cannon, Jr., referee, 94 Monroe Street, south side, 36.2 feet west of Pelham Street, 18 by 45.3 by irregular, six-story brick store and lofts building. Due on judgment, $8,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 450 Second Avenue, east side, 75.9 feet south of Twenty-sixth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,970.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $2,320; on prior mortgage, $4,075.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 404 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 66 feet east of First Avenue, 28 by 180, six-story brick factory, with boilers, machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $36,620.

At 149 Liberty Street.—By George R. Read, peremptory sale, 929 Fifth Avenue, south corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 150, with four-story brownstone mansion, 60.2 feet front by 125 feet deep; also 120 to 124 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 89 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 125 by 102.2, with two-story stable and riding ring, 80 feet in width.

William Buhler has sold the four-story whitestone dwelling, with box stoop and bay windows, size 20 by 60 by 100, with three-story extension, 51 West Eighty-eighth Street, to Mrs. Elizabeth Valentine Arcularius, for $37,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by William H. Hall, Jr., of 227 Lenox Avenue, four five-story brick flats; cost, $80,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Central Park, by Martin C. Monaghan of 65 West Ninety-third Street, three five-story brick flats; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 20 feet west of Park Avenue, by John R. Todd of 56 West Forty-first Street, four five-story brick flats; cost, $120,000.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, by Egan & Halleck of 284 Columbus Avenue, three five-story brick flats; cost, $120,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 500 feet east of Willis Avenue, by John M. Linck, four five-story brick flats; cost, $64,000.

No. 34 Stanton Street, by John G. Morris, alterations to three-story brick tenement; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, by William Wheaton, alterations to two-story frame building; cost, $1,200.

No. 303 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, by Pietro Unzolonso, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $700.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. Ernestus Gulick & Co. have sold, for James G. Wallace, at $60,000, the four four-story brick building, with stores, 176 to 182 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, each 27 by 76 by 90. For C. A. Reuther, to the Huber estate, they have sold, at $25,000, the westerly corner of Broadway and Van Buren Street, 50 by 100. For Henry V. Terboss, at $10,500, they have sold the four-story brick flat, 701 President Street, 20 by 60 by 100. For E. A. Fitter, to E. D. Bloodgood, at $6,000, they have sold the lot 31 by 100, at the southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Park Place. For Otto Huber, at $7,000 each, they have sold the two three-story brick flats 588 and 590 Quincy Street, each 20 by 60 by 100.

Mr. William H. Grace has sold, for A. S. McCaffery, to W. J. Northridge, at $4,000, the three-story brick flat, 64 Prince Street. For John Kelly, to L. Wenk, at $2,700, he has sold the three-story brick dwelling, 31 Rockwell Place, and for H. M. Prahn, to Samuel C. Way, at $2,100, the two-story frame dwelling and stable, 19 East Fifth Street.

At auction yesterday, Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold, in partition, to Frank H. Sawtelle, at $2,100, the two-story frame dwelling, 11 Walton Street, north side, 200 feet west of Marcy Avenue, 20 by 77.2½ by 20.5½ by 81.7½.

Mr. Frank A. Doyle, as referee, sold to H. C. Conrady, at $1,830, the lot, 20 by 100, on the east side of Reid Avenue, 100 feet north of Chauncey Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Seventeenth Street, south side, 320 feet east east of Tenth Avenue, two three-story brick flats for three families each, 20 by 45, $6,000 each; A. Trumbetti, owner.

Bryant Street, northwest corner of Clinton, one-story frame workshop, 100 by 100, $7,500; Milliken Brothers, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 4.

75TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Henry D. Hotchkiss to Alice C. Hotchkiss..... $2,000
90TH ST, 49 West; Alan D. Kenyon referee, to Sigmund Gutwillig..... 3,500
90TH ST, 51 West; same to same..... 3,500
90TH ST, 47 West; same to same..... 3,800
91ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Martin Metzger and wife to John J. Egan and another.. 1
11TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 65th St, 25.1x100; William G. Davies, referee, to Peter J. Devine..... 6,250
162TH ST, 130 West; Charles A. Lieb and wife to William K. Van Bokelen 29,500
BROADWAY, s e corner of 44th St, 26.2x65.6x25.10x69.11; John K. M. Lanahan to Jordan L. Mott..... 1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 74.2 ft n of 71st St, 28x68; Hartwig J. Phillips to Adeline J. Phillips..... 100
45TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20 x100.4; George H. Taylor to Dorothea Taylor..... 850
75TH ST, 6 West; Guy Van Amringe, referee, to William E. Diller..... 14,000
92D ST, 152 East; William Balck to Elise Balck..... 1
18T AV, 1,121; Leopold Miller and wife to Horne Circle Building and Loan Association..... 100
77TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25 x102.2; William H. Jacob and another to Phillips Phoenix..... 1
79TH ST, s s, 74 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x102.2; Francis G. W. Beard to Rose Baran..... 25,194
72D ST, 302 and 304 East; Jessie Myer to Charles A. Lieb..... 53,500
74TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; William B. Anderson, referee, to Henry I. Barbey..... 40,200
2D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Susan Q. Chambettaz to Thomas F. Baldwin..... 32,675
96TH ST, s s, 127.3 ft e of 3d Av, 27x100.8; Henry Junge to Richard C. Voth..... 10
123D ST, s s, 166.9 ft e of 6th Av, 16.3x100.11; Margaret Ingils to Emma A. Spear..... 16,250
1ST AV, n s, 25 ft n of 113th St, 25x 75; Raphael Kuschewsky and wife to Henry Webendorfer..... 1
103D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; Same to same..... 1
109TH ST, n s, 575 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Lewis Z. Bach to Richard W. Hawkes..... 18,000
112TH ST, 52 East; Leah E. G. Porter to Minnie Bishop..... 1
128TH ST, n s, 108.4 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Herbst and wife to John S. Gaffney..... 1
143D ST, s s, 300 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; John Brown and wife to Augustus Nelson and another..... 3,000
145TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Henry W. Merriam and wife to Jacob D. Butler... 10
113TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 125 x100.11; Alfred B. Scott and wife and others to William Picken..... 36,500
LENOX AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75; John S. Gaffney and wife to Joseph Herbst..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Mary F. Crandall to William Picken..... 7,750
98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Henry Junge to Ella Sugden..... 1
130TH ST, s s, 137 ft e of 8th Av, 16x 99.11, and adjoining property; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to William J. Nicklas..... 4,700
SAME PROPERTY; William J. Nicklas to Sarah Spencer..... 1
130TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of 8th Av, 16x 99.11; Henry W. Eaton, referee, to J. Van Vechten Olcott..... 1,025
113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x100.11, 316 West; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Henry Junge... 1
113TH ST, 308 West; Frederick C. Potter and wife to Henry Junge... 1
97TH ST, s s, 587.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; Emily Wildberger and husband to Leopold Bleier..... 16,710
148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 125x99.11; Hannah A. Martin to Andrew J. Robinson..... 1
121ST ST, 352 West; Alonzo Teets to John J. Hopper..... 16,500
91ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Martin Metzger..... 10
134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Rose A. Stothers to William J. Clarke..... 21,500
130TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Sarah M. Higgins to Bessie S. Higgons..... 1
WADSWORTH AV, 229; Charlotte E. Allis to Patrick Byrne..... 6,000
139TH ST, n s, 180.10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.10x100; John H. Knoeppel to Adelaide R. Sullivan..... 20,000
144TH ST, Lot 262, map of Mott Haven, 50x100; John Henney and wife to Edward D. Berth..... 8,000
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, Lot 2, map of Ursuline Convent, 25.6x77.9x 25x82.10; Edward D. Bertine and wife to John Henney..... 19,000
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 75x125; Huntington Page to Kate B. Decker..... 1
STRONG AV, n s, 105 ft e of Forest Av, 42x120.2; Albert R. Presch and others to Minnie Presch..... 1
CAULDWELL AV, e s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 75x125; Paul G. Decker to Huntington Page..... 1
UNION AV, w s, 175.6 ft s of George St, 50.2x109.6, and other property; Adelaide R. Sullivan to John H. Kneppel..... 16,500
EAGLE AV, s s, 376.8 ft e of West Chester Av, 25x120; Caroline Hermanny to Licetta Metz..... 8,600
UNION AV, w s, 150 ft s of Kelly St, 144.10x100x irregular; executors of John McConville to Benjamin Robitzek 7,000
FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 347.8 ft w of Marmion Av, 67.7x25x69.2; MinnaPresch and others to Adolph G. Presch 1
LORILLARD ST, w s, 211 ft n of 187th St, 25x99.9; Richard W. Robinson and wife to Charles H. Jenkins 10,000
WASHINGTON AV, n w s, 100 ft n e of 173d St, 50x130; Sarah Spencer to William J. Nicklas..... 1
WEST FARMS to Bridge Road, s e s, Lots 4 and 5, map of Belmont, 120.2x158x120x160; Michael McMahon and wife to Oscar T. Marshall 1
WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 200 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Helen J. Allcott to William Marx..... 3,300
JEROME AV, e s, 325 ft n of Southern Boulevard; Louis Lowenstein to Thomas F. Montague..... 500
193TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; J. Van V. Olcott and wife to Sarah J. and Frances H. Molloy. 14,610
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Cecelia McKenna to Frank N. Gilbert..... 1
CHERRY ST, n s, 150 ft w of Jackson St, 25x97.4; also, 44 Cherry St; James A. Meehan and others, heirs of James Meehan, to Eliza Meehan.
HENRY ST, s s, 115.5 ft w of Montgomery St, 16.6x96; Jane C. Baldwin to Agnes Baldwin..... 1
6TH ST, n s, 253.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25.5x90.10, 719; George Mundorff to George Gerlach..... 1
CHRYSTIE ST, e s, 74.3 ft s of Houston St, 25x75; Simon Klinger to Elizabetha Klinger..... 1
DELANCEY ST, 322; Victor J. Loring and others to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 33,000
31ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 90.6; Emma R. Sturgis to James O. West..... 1
22D ST, 468 West, 16.9x98.9; Frida Reiner to Oliver J. Wells..... 14,000
29TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 25 x146.3, to Stewart St (closed); Ellen Bowden, individually and others, executors of William H. Bowden, to Thomas Orgill..... 22,000
39TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Hannah L. Haden to Henry Roth..... 1
16TH ST, n s, 216.10 ft e of 6th Av, 25x92; William Heard and wife to Robert W. Tailer..... 100
39TH ST, 506 West; Henry Roth to Christian P. Keck..... 1
22D ST, 468 West; David Thomson, referee, to Frida Reiner..... 12,000
88TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; William Buhler to Joseph Heidelberger..... 100
68TH ST, 208 West; Charles H. Parsons to James Butler..... 10

Recorded Mortgages.

ANABLE, Annie S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47 Irving Place, 3 years..... $10,000
BALDWIN, Thomas F., to Susan Q. Chambettaz; w s of 2d Av, 50.5 ft n of 45th St, 10 years..... 20,000
BISHOP, Minnie, to Frederick Zittel; 52 East 112th St, 5 years..... 13,000
BYRNE, Patrick, and wife to Charlotte E. Allis; 229 Wadsworth Av, 3 years..... 5,000
BERTINI, Edward D., and wife to Payson Merrill; s w s of 144th St, 150 ft w of College Av, demand..... 2,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to H. W. Merriam; n s of 145th St, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years..... 21,750
CLARKE, Walter J., to R. A. Stothers and another; s s of 134th St, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year... 1,500
EGAN, John J., and another to Martin Metzger; s s of 91st St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 97,000
GIES, Christian, to John C. Gulick; s s of 25th St, 255

GLOUCESTER'S FISH FIGHT

Serious Charges Made Against the Collector of Customs.

THE TREASURY IS INVESTIGATING

It Is Alleged that He Is Permitting Frozen Herring Caught in Foreign Waters to be Brought in Free of Duty.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4.—The collection of the revenue from customs at the port of Gloucester is under the charge and supervision of Mr. William A. Pew, a strong and determined partisan Republican. Mr. Pew was appointed in 1890 by President Harrison for a term of four years. His commission expired by limitation in June, 1894. For more than seven months, therefore, he has enjoyed the honors and emoluments of his position, virtually without bonds or any form of security to the Government for the proper conduct of the business.

The Collector is charged with collusion with fishermen and fish brokers, who are flagrantly violating the laws and defiantly smashing the regulations made by the Treasury Department for the protection of the public revenues.

During Mr. Cleveland's first Administration attention was attracted to the notorious violations of the statutes governing the catching of fish and its proper entry at the port of Gloucester. A special agent of the Treasury made a searching investigation of the whole business. He went down to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and, mingling with the native and American fishermen, he obtained all the information he needed. But for some unexplained reason no action was ever taken upon his report. The Republican Administration which succeeded did not disturb the situation, and Gloucester continued to enjoy the privilege of free trade in fish, while her statesmen clamored for substantial protection for the rest of the country.

About six months ago the present Administration determined to break up the practice of smuggling at Gloucester. Mr. T. Aubrey Byrne, who is specially employed by the Treasury Department at Boston, was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject. The department was advised that not only was fish brought in free, in violation of the law, but gin, brandy, fishhooks, and other classes of merchandise were smuggled by the fishermen. Frozen herring, which had been bought at the wharves or in the bays along the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland coasts, was, it was asserted, entered free generally as the product of the American fisheries, when it was clearly dutiable at the rate of one-half cent per pound.

The first step taken was to send a man down to the fishing banks, so that he might see exactly how the business was conducted. His findings constitute the basis of a long and very exhaustive report sent by Mr. Byrne to Secretary Carlisle. In that document, the charge is distinctly made that the Gloucester fishermen rarely catch any herring off the coast of Nova Scotia or of Newfoundland. The greater portion of the cargoes is purchased, so it is claimed, from native fishermen at the wharves and floats of their little villages. But it is all entered as free of duty at Gloucester. No secret is made here of the fact that Mr. Byrne and his assistants secured a large number of affidavits from Captains of fishing schooners, provincial fishermen, and fish dealers and local agents here and in Boston, which must give color to the charges of irregularity and fraud.

The policy of the fish combine just now is to attack the Treasury agent and to throw suspicion upon his methods of inquiry and to discredit his conclusions. They allege that Mr. Byrne has a personal grudge against the Collector, and that this fact lies at the root of the controversy. They say that the affidavits upon which his report and his findings mainly rest were procured by fraud and deceit, and were grossly distorted. They allege further that the Inspector who was sent down to the fishing grounds to inspect the modus operandi was in a helpless state of intoxication during a greater portion of his stay there. And their clinching argument, above all others, is that there is a conspiracy among the fish dealers of Boston, New-York, and elsewhere to drive Gloucester out of the business. Mr. Byrne is generally regarded by the dwellers along Cape Ann as a vicious and malignant sort of person, who is employed by the Government to work ruin and disaster to their industries.

But not to local pride alone do the members of the great fish combination appeal in this hour of distress. They ask for the sympathy and the protecting arm of the Nation. They invoke the national spirit which responded so nobly in 1812, 1846, and 1860. The safety, the honor, and the prestige of the Republic are involved in this contest. How? If the fishing interests of Gloucester are crippled by the prying and spying agents of the Government the only great nursery of American tars now extant will be shut down. Gloucester, they stoutly and proudly assert, is the nucleus and recruiting station of the American Navy. Close up its great warehouses, drive its fleets from the wharves, disband its companies, and where will America find men to man her great and growing navy, which is destined to win new laurels on the high seas in the future?

The bone or bones of contention between the warring factions are frozen herring caught in Fortune Bay and other waters along the coasts of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The practice has been to admit such herring, if they are the product of American fisheries, free of duty. If they are purchased of the native fishermen or if they are brought in by other than American vessels they are dutiable at the rate of half a cent per pound. What constitutes "the product of American fisheries"? Manifestly the intent of Congress was to limit the privilege of free entry to fish caught by American fishermen from ships sailing under American registers or licenses. The half cent per pound to be exacted as customs duties upon all catches of frozen herring brought in by foreigners was designed as a protection to the American fisherman and as a stimulus to the development of the domestic industry. The wages of the crews and the national and legitimate profits upon the capital invested were taken into consideration in the imposition of this customs tax.

Two obstacles confronted the American fishermen in the prosecution of their calling in the waters covered by the treaties of Ghent and Halifax. In the first place, they were prohibited from fishing inside the three-mile limit. Secondly, the herring which they sought were to be found chiefly within the proscribed boundaries. They found that the local fishermen were very alert and vigilant in insisting upon the observance of the treaty stipulations and in reporting any infringement. In many instances, when Government patrol vessels were not available, they took the law into their own hands, cut the nets of the invading fishermen, and used other forcible means to compel them to fish legally and get nothing or else to buy the fish which they had caught in the small bays and inlets. Gradually a modus vivendi was established independently of international engagements, under which amicable relations prevailed and both the contending factions found profitable employment for men and money.

But it was necessary, in order to perpetuate an effective and satisfactory modus vivendi between the fishermen, to secure the sanction of the respective Governments to the arrangement. The Dominion authorities and the authorities of Newfoundland were quietly informed that the local fishermen were doing a profitable business. They were selling their fish to the Gloucester fleet at a good profit. They were also employed in salting, packing, and freezing the herring which they had caught or helped to catch within the three-mile limit. As a result of this intimation, there was no protest against the presence of the Yankees on the inshore fishing grounds.

Soon after his appointment, Collector Pew was intrusted with the delicate task of bringing the United States Government into line with the Governments of Nova Scotia and the Dominion, in tacitly sanctioning the amicable arrangement made between the competing fishermen. In December, 1890, he wrote a letter to Secretary Windom, in which he undertook to explain how fish caught by native fishermen in Newfoundland and Canada and shipped to Gloucester upon vessels manned by alien or non-resident crews might be construed to be the "product of the American fisheries," and as such entitled to free entry. The argument was ingenious; the fiction upon which it was based was attractively set forth.

Mr. Pew advised the Secretary of the Treasury that a fleet of sixty fishing vessels was at that time—December, 1890—preparing to start for the southern shore of Newfoundland to engage in the Winter herring fisheries. Their owners had decided to take out registers instead of the fishing licenses. They were to carry nets and other fishing gear, but evidently they did not intend to use these appliances during the cruise. Mr. Pew explained this in the following language:

"Since the troubles in Fortune Bay in 1877, when their nets were destroyed by the inhabitants and their vessels driven off and not allowed to fish, they have found it expedient to propitiate the natives by making them pecuniarily interested in the procurement of their fares. Consequently, of late years our fishermen, instead of incurring hostilities by using their own drag or purse seines to secure the fish in Newfoundland, employ native fishermen, who run their nets across the small coves or indentations in the shore, thereby at times stopping herring in quantities sufficient to load all of our fleet of vessels."

The Collector next submitted an estimate of the cost per vessel for a Winter's cruise for frozen herring. This he set down at $2,500 for wages, fittings, &c. The Canadian or Newfoundland local fishermen would get $750 for their share, and the officers and crews of the vessels the remaining $1,750. "Our vessels," he said, "have taken from home some $10,000 or $15,000 in American produce for payment of this service in Newfoundland, and the balance they will liquidate in money, say, $30,000." He estimated the average value of the catch or fare per vessel at $3,000. This would give an average profit of $500. It will readily appear from these figures that the fleet of sixty vessels, sailing from Gloucester, on the voyage of 1890, would be obliged to expend for wages, fittings, and other expenses $150,000. Of this sum, the Canadians or Newfoundlanders would receive $45,000. The market value of the catch would be $180,000, leaving a net profit of $30,000 for the venture. Mr. Pew naïvely adds that the business would not pay if a duty of ½ cent per pound were imposed upon salted herring, and ¾ cent per pound on frozen herring. These duties would amount to about $50,000 upon the aggregate catch for that season.

The Treasury Department responded promptly. On Dec. 11, 1890, Assistant Secretary O. L. Spaulding, in charge of the customs division, notified Mr. Pew, in a long communication, that, upon the statement of facts presented, he would be justified and empowered to admit to free entry, as the "product of the American fisheries," frozen herring caught on the shores of Canada and Newfoundland. Now, the chief point in controversy between the Treasury agents and Mr. Pew is whether the latter stated the facts and conditions correctly. Mr. Byrne contends that he did not; Mr. Pew and his partisans claim that he did. Mr. Byrne declares that he obtained affidavits from several masters of vessels to the effect that they never caught any fish that they did not go prepared to fish; that their crews were only large enough to work the ship; that they had no nets or fishing tackle whatever, and that they went out of Gloucester with money sufficient to purchase a full cargo of frozen herring from the native fishermen.

Since the controvery became public, and since attention has been drawn to the question involved, a vessel arrived at this port with a full cargo of frozen herring. She was duly entered at the Custom House; her fish was declared to be non-dutiable. She then proceeded to Boston, and began to discharge. Special Agent Byrne notified the department at Washington, and invoked the aid of the Collector at Boston. The vessel was detained; the Captain was summoned to appear before the customs officials, and the Collector at this port was requested to furnish the papers connected with the clearing and entry of the vessel. This he declined to do.

The Captain at first ignored the summons of the Boston officers, but at length complied. He was examined at the Custom House, and it is known that he admitted that when he left Gloucester for the Banks he had no nets or available fishing tackle, and that at none of the ports at which he touched did he procure any. He reached the fishing grounds without any nets or seines, and came away with a full cargo of frozen herring. The Collector at Boston and the Special Agent of the Treasury believed that this cargo was clearly dutiable. The department was in doubt, and sent two Special Agents, Messrs. Cross of New-York and Martin of Baltimore, to investigate the case and to determine whether the other Treasury agent or the Collector at this port was right. These Special Agents made an investigation, and in their report to the department virtually sustain Agent Byrne's attitude. As a result of this report the department has ordered duty imposed on the vessel's cargo.

The political features of this extraordinary and distressing controversy are exciting as much interest and wonder in Gloucester and vicinity as are the questions of administration and revenue involved. The Democrats feel particularly aggrieved by the retention of a partisan Republican politician, whose actions are bringing discredit upon the Democratic Party, which is charged with the conduct of the Government. Several local Democrats of prominence have applied for the place, but the opposition to some of them has been bitter and stubborn. The great fish combination does not want a change in the office, unless a man can be named who will carry out the policy of Mr. Pew and his predecessors.

Last August or September the President decided to cut the Gordian knot by going outside of the city for a candidate for Collector. His choice came upon Mr. H. P. Kitfield, who served as one of the four United States General Appraisers during the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Kitfield lives at Manchester, just six miles from the Custom House, in this city. He is a thoroughly-competent officer, well versed in customs laws and practices. He is not identified with any of the local factions, either in politics or business. The moment the President's purpose was made known the entire community, headed by the fish combine, besieged the Treasury Department and the White House, and uttered long and loud and vigorous protests. Telegrams and letters chased each other in a mad race, and delegations went on to Washington to represent to the heads of the Government the damage and disgrace which would fall upon Gloucester and her interests if a non-resident were chosen. The real objection to Mr. Kitfield was to be found in the fact that he might be expected to enforce the law and to prevent the smuggling of fish and other commodities at the port.

This violent storm of protest and opposition had the effect to "hang up" the case. Mr. Pew continues to hold the fort, and to interpret the law to suit the men most interested in its nullification. He has also succeeded in prolonging his tenure of office by securing a special inquiry into the methods employed by him with respect to the entry of fish at this port. It will take perhaps several months to close this inquiry and get a decision from the Secretary. Meanwhile the frozen-herring season will have closed, and "the nucleus of the American Navy" will be undisturbed in its existence and development.

A life-long Democrat, in talking with a correspondent of The New-York Times, said: "We would be glad to take any good Democrat whom the President might see fit to name. What we object to is the domination of the Administration by the fish operators. We don't care about the question of duties involved, for we all want to have plenty of business at the port. We know that a strict interpretation of the law would cripple the business. But why didn't Congress pass a law giving us free fish? They say that is the Republicans' doing, that free fish would open the markets to Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders. Well, they control it now, virtually. They command the ships, or the larger portion of them; they supply the crews to sail them; they catch the fish which are brought in here. Is there any protection to American labor or American industry in this sort of business?"

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Mr. George H. Boughton has written a charming little preface to his catalogue of drawings illustrating Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and he tells of the "Sketch Book" and chats pleasantly of dear old Rip and the picturesque Hudson and the mountains, all so intimately associated with the ever-interesting tale. Thirty-one of the drawings, together with five paintings of various subjects, are now on exhibition at Avery's Gallery, in Fifth Avenue.

The illustrations are not particularly striking and are full of Mr. Boughton's mannerisms, only three or four being more or less interesting. Mr. Boughton has done much better work, and these drawings do not show his accustomed care. The tailpiece to the postscript (No. 27) is preferred, and No. 5 is fairly successful, while No. 30 is humorous, if slight.

Of the paintings, "A Country Girl" has more of the artist's usual charm and is agreeable in color, and the "Sunset" is a delightful little landscape, full of sentiment and good qualities of tone.

Thirty or more paintings by Mr. Theodore Robinson are now hung in Mr. Macbeth's little gallery, on Fifth Avenue, where they will remain on exhibition until Feb. 16. Mr. Robinson has a charm about his work peculiarly his own, and these pictures possess much interest, his view is a personal one, and if, in his serious efforts to get the impression of color, he has neglected in a way one of the interesting sides of picture making—the composition—we may easily forgive him. The work here all shows serious thought and earnest striving after truth, and the results are attractive. There is much beauty of color in "New-England Brook," (No. 10,) with a fine appreciation of values and some delightful greens, and in "Twachtman's House," (No. 2,) the subtle relations of the snow in light and shadow are well understood and carried out. "November" (No. 24) is very Autumnal and has much interest in arrangement. That Mr. Robinson is a draughtsman is always felt, no matter how slight the sketch, and in this picture he has made some effort toward composition, and the work is all the more interesting for it. Sketches along the shore, figures in boats, a washerwoman, and bits of landscapes, done here and in Europe, complete the list.

His color is fresh, his work simple and direct, and he has not bothered with details. He will not, perhaps, achieve popularity with the general public, but to those who realize his aims and put themselves in sympathy with his work, the exhibition will prove of considerable interest.

The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms contain a collection of nearly 200 oil paintings from the galleries of the art publishers, Messrs. Fishel, Adler & Schwartz. These pictures will be sold at auction on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Some of them are familiar through the reproduction, in various mediums of black and white, while many are quite new to the general public. The display is varied as to character and contains many well-known names, American, French, German, and Italian.

There are two curious panels by Van Beers of modern men and women, under peculiar effect of gaslight and executed with his accustomed eccentricity; an interesting Carpentier and by the French marine painter, Haquette, three pictures of the sea, with sailors in boats.

By Jules Lefebvre there is a single figure, called "The Christian Martyr," and Adrian Moreau has one of his familiar river banks, with two figures in picturesque costume. Ballavoine has signed six canvases, one called "The Bloom of Youth," representing a young woman, bright in color and rich as to dress. A military picture by Roy, and one by Ernst; "The Wedding," by Pinchart; two marines by Theo Weber and R. Senet, and landscapes by Japy, all come from Paris.

Munich is well represented by such names as Mueller-Lingke, Kotschenreiter, Seifert, Raus, Schroeder, Scholz, Lipps, Schwar, Knoop, Kohrl, Volger, and Prof. Richard Lindrum, who contributes one of his customary white-robed monks. An attractive girl against a boat, "The Fisherman's Daughter," is by Alfred Guillou, and there are pictures of Venice in different effects of light, on the canals and by the Plaza, of peasants, fisherpeople, and fashionably-dressed men and women.

Among the Americans, Elliott Dangerfield has two compositions recalling the influence of George Inness, rich in color and effective in arrangement. There are three pictures by Francis C. Jones, groups of Green maidens under bright foliage, with backgrounds of sunlit towns, dazzling in their whiteness, or with the turquois blue of the Mediterranean. They are drawn and painted with his accustomed skill as to detail and treatment of draperies, and all of them are more or less popular in black and white. Leon Moran has a "May Festival in Colonial Days," and there is a head by F. W. Freer.

Maude Goodman, whose work has been so popular in the black and white reproductions, is seen here with a characteristic composition, "Taller than Mother," with the well-known child that she has portrayed so frequently. There are figures by Mr. Low and by Jennie Brownscombe, and a landscape by Mr. Britcher. These pictures may be seen until the time of the sale.

Lost His Mind and Killed Himself.

GENESEO, N. Y., Feb. 4.—John Davidson, a prominent jeweler and church member of this village, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself. He was well-to-do, and up to a week ago seemed to be contented and happy. A few days ago he began to act strangely, and labored under the idea that he was to be indicted by the Grand Jury and taken to jail for some imaginary offense. He leaves a wife.

NO HABEAS CORPUS CAN ISSUE

CHAPMAN AND SHRIVER MUST ANSWER THEIR INDICTMENTS.

The Law of Writs Declared in the Case of the Sugar Witnesses and Two Other Applications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Chief Justice Fuller, in the Supreme Court, to-day announced the opinion of the court upon the applications of Elverton R. Chapman, broker, and John S. Shriver, correspondent of The New-York Mail and Express, for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus. The cases grow out of the investigation of the alleged sugar scandal by a special committee of the Senate, whose questions Chapman and Shriver refused to answer. They were indicted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and demurred to the indictment. The indictment was sustained by the District Supreme Court, and also by the Court of Appeals of the District, whereupon the defendants surrendered themselves to the custody of the District and applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for relief, urging the unconstitutionality of the statute under which the indictments against them were found.

After reviewing the circumstances of the case, the Chief Justice stated that the general rule governing the issue of writs of habeas corpus was that they could not be made to take the place of writs of error, and could be issued only in cases where the court imposing imprisonment was without jurisdiction. The petitioners must prosecute their case to a final judgment in the Court of Appeals of the District, and when that had been reached, if it be adverse to them, their remedy would lie in a writ of error.

The Supreme Court of the United States deemed it a salutory rule, not to interfere with the action of the courts of the District in advance of a final determination thereof below, and found no exceptional circumstances in these cases to warrant a departure from that rule. The application for leave to file the petitions for writs was, therefore, denied.

It was announced that Mr. Justice Field dissented from the decision of the court. The effect of the decision is to require Messrs. Chapman and Shriver to stand trial on the indictments. The question of readmitting them to bail will be determined to-morrow.

The law governing the issuing of writs of error, mandamus, and habeas corpus was elucidated also in opinions in two other important cases. The first was the somewhat noted case of Lafayette Hudson, who applied through his counsel, ex-Attorney General Garland, for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Isaac C. Parker of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas to admit him to bail pending the decision upon a writ of error, issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the case against him in Judge Parker's court.

The order of the court, in the premises, Justice Gray said, in view of Judge Parker's declaration in his return to the rule issued by the Supreme Court of the United States, that he was ready and willing to carry out any decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, would be that the petitioner (Hudson) is entitled to a writ of mandamus, but that one would not be issued. However, in case the order of Mr. Justice White was not carried out in accordance with the opinion, Hudson's counsel was granted permission to apply for the writ.

Practically the same points were disposed of in an opinion read by Mr. Justice Harlan, in the case of George Andrews versus Benjamin Schwartz, Sheriff of Warren County, N. J. Andrews, a colored man, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. He appealed to the Chancellor of the State for a writ of error, which was denied, and then he sued for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States court for that district, which was also denied. From that judgment he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the petition for a writ it was set forth that Andrews was deprived of his liberty in violation of his constitutional rights, for that, being a colored man, persons of his race had been excluded from the Grand Jury which indicted him and from the petit jury which tried and convicted him, whereby he had been denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The State courts, said Justice Harlan, had full jurisdiction of the case, and that being so, petitioner's remedy lay in a writ of error to the court of final jurisdiction in the State. The application for a writ of habeas corpus had been properly denied in the federal court below, and the judgment to that effect was therefore affirmed.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, Ninth Cavalry, twenty-three days' extension; Lieut. Howard R. Hicock, Ninth Cavalry, fifteen days; Lieut. Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry, twenty-three days' extension; Major Charles S. Ilsley, Ninth Cavalry, three months' extension; Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, four months' extension; Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, one month's extension; Lieut. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension; Col. Caleb H. Carlton, Eighth Cavalry, one month's extension.

—Capt. Richard H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, has been detailed a member of the list of officers appointed at Omaha, Neb., vice Capt. Augustus W. Corliss, Eighth Infantry, relieved.

Navy.

—The proceedings of the court-martial of Ensign Willard L. Dodd on three charges of scandalous conduct, involving financial transactions, were completed to-day, and the findings of the court were transmitted to Secretary Herbert for consideration.

—Commander J. J. Brice has been placed on the retired list Feb. 1, on account of disability incurred in the service.

—Ensign Harry George has been ordered to examination for promotion at Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The F. D. Sackett Printing Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000; Directors—Frederic D. Sackett, Nellie Sackett, William R. Nurse, and Helen Nurse of Brooklyn.

The New-York State Recording Company of New-York City, to manufacture certain tachytype or typesetting machines for the purpose of record, and law printing and publishing; capital, $30,000; Directors—William S. Kimball of Rochester and Charles A. Baldwin and C. Louis Bartels of New-York City.

The American Fire Dispatch, to inform owners of burning buildings of the existence of such fire, and to furnish means of transportation to the scene of the fire; capital $10,000; Directors—Mary E. Palmer, William C. Johnson, and C. P. Sleight of Sag Harbor.

The Wardwell Hardware Company, to manufacture hardware in Rome; capital, $40,000; Directors—William W. Wardwell, John S. Wardwell, and Samuel Wardwell of Rome.

The Towse Publishing Company of New-York City, to publish The Furniture World, a weekly trade newspaper; capital, $10,000; Directors—John M. L. Towse of Brooklyn, G. A. Helm of Mapleton, and Genevieve H. Langworthy of Boston, Mass.

Gleason-Maddens Contest Postponed.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Seats was to have given a hearing yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, in the contest ex-Mayor Gleason is making for the seat of Assemblyman James Maddens, both of Long Island City. Justice Charles T. Duffy of Long Island City, counsel to Maddens, was unable to be present, as he was holding court.

The Chairman of the committee, Assemblyman Horton, decided that the hearing would be postponed until this afternoon in the Assembly library.

PLUNGED THROUGH AN OPEN DRAW

Dropped Into the River Killing the Motorman and Two Women Passengers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—A trolley car loaded with passengers ran into an open draw on the Russel Avenue line of the Milwaukee Street Railway line this morning at the Kinnickinnic Bridge. The passengers were all dumped into the icy water. Thousands of people were on the spot at once, and the people in the water were fished out as fast as they appeared on the surface. Two women passengers and the motorman were drowned.

The Dead.

The dead are:
EHLMAN, NETTIE, a typewriter.
KENNEDY, JOHN W., motorman.
SCHMIDTKUNTZ, Miss.

Several of the eleven passengers were slightly injured.

The motorman, Kennedy, did not try to stop the car until within five feet of the draw. He then set the brake, but the car slid into the river. It plunged head foremost on the ice and stuck there, half in and half out of the water.

Kennedy, the dead motorman, was a prominent member of the local street-car union and leaves a wife and family.

Miss Ehlman was the daughter of William A. Ehlman, the musical director. She was an accomplished lady about twenty-four years of age. Miss Schmidtkunz was employed in the bottling department of the Schlitz Brewing Company.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Collectors of Customs—Abraham Osborne, at Edgartown, Mass.; Henry P. Kitfield, at Gloucester, Mass.

United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas—Sinclair Taliaferro.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig, to be Chief Engineer; Assistant Engineers Willis B. Day and Robert B. Higgins, to be Passed Assistant Engineers.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New-Jersey—Otto Stoss, Secaucus; New-York—Theodore De Noyelles, New City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 3 AM for Europe, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Schleswig.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Yucatan.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1:30 AM for Brazil, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne;") at 9:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Aurania";) at 9 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia, via Savanilla, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb 3 and up to Feb. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM, previous day. After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M. | *Adriatic, Mar. 6, 1 P.M.
*Teutonic, Feb.13, 9 A.M. | *Teutonic, Mch.13, 9 A.M.
Britannic, Feb.20, 3 P.M. | Britannic, Mch.20, 2 P.M.
*Majestic, Feb.27, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Mh.27, 8:30 AM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Feb. 9, 5 A.M. | Etruria, Mch. 2, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 16, 11 A.M. | Auruania, Mch. 9, 3 P. M.
Servia, Feb. 23, 4½ A.M. | Umbria, Mch. 16, 10 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
OCEANIC, via Honoluiu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....March 5, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 14, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 22; June 24.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, March 4; May 13; July 15.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, April 1; June 3; Aug. 5.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Feb. 16. | MIOWERA, March 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 6
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Feb. 8
TENASSEE.....Monday, Feb. 11
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast Fr. and P. Line to Jacksonville, Fla. Gt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W.H.RHETT, Gen. Agt.
S.F.& W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

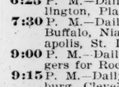
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Werra.....March 9...Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda.....March 23..Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..March 30.....Genoa
Werra.....April 13.....Genoa
Fulda.....April 27.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M. | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 26, 4 P.M.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M.
Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M. | Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 AM.
Havel, Tu., Mch. 12, 9 A.M. | Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 19, 7 A.M. | Trave, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M.

SPRING SAILING, 1895.
to Southampton, (London,) BREMEN.
Lahn, Tues., April 23 | Havel, Tues., June 4
Saale, Tues., April 30 | Kaiser W. II., Sat., June 8
Ems, Sat., May 4 | Trave, Tues., June 11
Havel, Tues., May 7 | Lahn, Tues., June 18
Trave, Tues., May 14 | Aller, Tues., June 25
Lahn, Tues., May 21 | Ems, Sat., June 29
Saale, Tues., May 28 | Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1 | Saale, Sat., July 6
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26, these steamers from New-York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11:30 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, or Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a weekly service across the Atlantic with Twin-Screw Steamers.
New-York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
This Line holds the record for fastest time on this route to Europe.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers
Normannia, Mh.28, 11 AM | Victoria,